Weather
Weather overcast and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.9 and the minimum was 40.1, figures for the corresponding day last year being 62.3 and 41.9.

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and EUROPE Close Per
Pres. Jackson, tomorrow 9 a.m. (arr. Seattle Dec. 22)
E. of Asia, tomorrow 1.30 p.m. (arr. V'couver Dec. 24)
Pres. Cleveland, Tuesday, 9 p.m. (arr. S. Frisco Dec. 30)
From UNITED STATES and CANADA
Emp. of Asia today (left Vancouver Nov. 20)
For EUROPE via SUEZ Close Per
P. and O. s.s. Mantua December 9 Ord. 10 a.m. Reg. 8 a.m.
From EUROPE via SUEZ
Elpenor, Dec. 9 (From London about Nov. 5)

No. 3823 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年十一月一十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924 中華民國十三年十二月七號 42 PAGES TODAY 20 CENT

PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN TO BALK ATTACK BY ASSASSINS

Cabinet Ministers Of Britain To Be Guarded

INQUIRY STARTED

Officers In Sudan Are Sentenced To Death

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 5.—With reference to the statement in the press in regard to a conspiracy to attempt the murder of some prominent member of the Government, the Home Secretary states that the precautions taken to protect Cabinet Ministers should not be taken as implying that the police are seriously anxious. They have certain information and are making further inquiries which it is not desirable to reveal. While these are in progress the Commissioner, in view of the extent of his responsibilities for the safety of His Majesty's Ministers, felt that he must advise the Home Secretary as a necessary precaution to authorise re-imposition of some of the protective measures which were operated on past occasions; for example, during the Irish troubles three years ago. It is hoped that the result of the police inquiries, says the Home Secretary, will be to enable the precautions to be relaxed before very long.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, Dec. 5.—As a sequel to the mutiny of the Sudanese battalion, a court martial at Khartoum sentenced four officers to death. Three have been shot. The other had his sentence commuted to one of 15 years' imprisonment.

NEW ZONES OF DEFENSE GIVEN CANTON TROOPS

Readjustment Of Spheres Is Effected By Mercenaries In Kwangtung

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Canton, November 26.—A readjustment of military spheres of influence among the troops in Kwangtung is just reported.

The Yunnanese are concentrating in Canton, while the North River districts are being allotted to the Hunanese. The Cantonesee troops of the Kuomintang are reserving for themselves the territory along the West River. The Cantonese and Yunnanese will co-operate in the defence of Canton against the invasion of General Chen Chiung-ming and will concentrate troops at Shektan, a city west of Shekiung. The Yunnanese formerly stationed at Shiukwan are now arriving in Canton.

Rumors that some of the disaffected Yunnanese troops under General Fan Shek-shang are planning a mutiny have caused some alarm locally.

A conference of military leaders in Kwangsi is reported to have agreed to permit the return of General Liu Chen-huan to his native province on condition that he is not accompanied by the Yunnanese troops who have been supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

NATIVE BANKERS IN CANTON PLAN ON BIG EXODUS

Seventy Percent To Suspend Or Go To Hongkong After New Year

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Canton, November 26.—It is stated by Canton native bankers that about seventy percent of the banks in this city will either suspend operations or transfer their activities to Hongkong after the Chinese New Year. Many of the banks are said to be only calling in loans and making no advances at the present time.

WORLD FLIER TO WED FOLLIES GIRL

MISS RUTH BUTLER & LIEUT. ERIC NELSON

Lieutenant Eric Nelson, second in command on the Army's 'round-the-world flight, is soon to marry Miss Ruth Butler, a Follies girl, whose home is in Dayton, O. Lieutenant Nelson carried this picture of Miss Butler with him throughout his long and hazardous flight.

American School Board Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Shanghai American School was held at the school on Monday, November 24, with ten members of the board in attendance, together with two representatives of other members, and the business manager and the acting principal. Mr. J. Harold Dollar, for two years chairman of the board, presided.

On nomination of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of China (Shanghai) Messrs. C. W. Atkinson and A. R. Hager were elected to succeed themselves as members of the board for the term ending June 30, 1927, and Mr. V. G. Lyman was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. H. A. Wiley, for the period ending June 30, 1926. Mr. Wiley's resignation, necessitated by his departure for America, was accepted.

The treasurer, Mr. Atkinson, presented the audited report of the Finance Committee showing a total investment in the new plant on Avenue Petain of Mex. $729,653.04, with further commitments to complete payments on present contracts amounting to $34,121.44, making the grand total $763,875.48. Of this, the net expenditure for land is $249,594.33 of which the present assessed value is $277,767 and the market value well over $300,000. Owing to slowness of payment of sums subscribed in the various campaigns an overdraft (at the bank) approaching $100,000 has been necessary, and the interest on this must be borne from current receipts.

The expenditures for current conduct of the school amounted to Mex. $143,619.45, which was slightly more than covered by fees received and receivable.

MANY GIFTS RECEIVED

The year was notable in the number of gifts of permanent value for library, equipment and the improvement of the grounds. The total gifts amounted to more than Mex. $5,000, and included over one thousand books for the library, stage scenery from the Senior Class and the Dramatic Club, furnishings from the teachers, trees and shrubs from the two Municipal Councils, and money for the development of the grounds collected under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association to the amount of $2,234.60, every pledge in the campaign having been paid in cash within two weeks.

The average number of pupils in High School was 145, and the average cost per pupil is Mex. $194.40. The average number of pupils in the Grade School was 204, and the average cost per pupil Mex. 148.21.

The report of the Business Manager, Mr. J. M. Howes, was illustrated with charts and diagrams, making clear the relation of departmental expenditures and receipts, and the costs of instruction in comparison with typical American communities both in China and in America. A surprising fact made clear by this report is that the Shanghai American School ranks high in character as a boarding and day school, in its costs it is generally lower than institutions of similar character. In accepting the report of the Business Manager, the board gave special commendation for the thorough and convincing way in which the report was prepared and presented.

MR. BOYNTON'S REPORT

The report of the Acting Principal, Mr. C. L. Boynton, reviewed in detail the work of the year, the first in the new premises. A record enrolment for the year, 412, equally divided between the commercial and missionary communities. For the first time in the school's history the same teaching and administrative staff served throughout the year without change.

Student life was enriched by an unusual number of social events, musicals, special programs, and moving picture entertainments at the school. Five plays were successfully given by the Dramatic Club, the Staff and the Senior Class, netting several hundred dollars for new equipment.

The Parent-Teacher Association held successful monthly meetings and co-operated in an advisory capacity as well as in making possible the improvement of the grounds.

A list of prizes awarded during the year indicated the growth of public interest in the school. The school won a high proportion of the athletic trophies awarded for interscholastic sport among foreign children in Shanghai.

Attention was called in the report to the needs of the school, including gifts to remove the overdraft on property account, and to relieve the burden of interest. A boys' dormitory building is urgently needed, additional classrooms, rooms for kindergarten, manual training and domestic science. The salaries of teachers are much below Shanghai standards in Municipal schools, and even more below those for the same type of instruction in America. Without endowment or government subsidy, it is impossible to increase salaries or facilities, or courses of instruction without a material increase in fees.

The following are the officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the annual meeting to serve for the coming year:

Chairman, M. P. Walker; Vice-chairman, A. R. Hager; Secretary, W. W. Lockwood; Treasurer, C. W. Atkinson; and J. Harold Dollar, J. T. Proctor, A. Bassett.

AMITY MARKS MEETING OF CHAMBERLAIN AND HERRIOT

Immediate Problems Are Settled At Paris

SEEK FRIENDSHIP

French Raise Issue Of League Probe In Germany

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 5.—A communique on this morning's conversations between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and M. Herriot states that agreement was reached on questions requiring immediate solution. Consideration of other questions will be pursued in a friendly spirit "and with a declared desire on both sides to develop the relations and the friendship existing between France and Britain and to ensure the maintenance of peace."

The conversations lasted two hours. M. Clementel, the Finance Minister, was called in to the conference. M. Paul Boncour, the French delegate to the League of Nations, arrived at the Qual d'Orsay during the conference.

It is stated that M. Herriot wished to know whether, in view of the approaching evacuation of the Cologne zone, it would be possible to consider the immediate enforcement of a system of investigaton by the League of Nations in Germany instead of the Inter-Allied Control Commission.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 5.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, after expressing delight at the result of his general exchange of views with M. Herriot, left for Rome.

He has issued a statement in the British and French newspapers appealing for their support as interpreters of the British and French points of view.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 5.—The matters in which the British and French premiers concurred relate, firstly, to Turkey, regarding which it was decided that both countries would be represented by ambassadors residing in Constantinople; secondly, a joint policy was laid down in connection with subjects arising before the Council of the League of Nations at Rome.

The question of the evacuation of Cologne was discussed, but decision depends on Germany's behavior in the interim as regards the carrying out of the Dawes scheme.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN NORTH STILL GREATLY UPSET

Peking-Mukden Line Congested; Others Suffer From Car Shortage

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 2.—Traffic conditions on the different railways leading to the capital are still topsy turvy. Owing to the seizure of every available car by Marshal Wu Pei-fu for his campaign against Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Peking-Mukden railway is still so congested with cars that it is only with great difficulty that the authorities manage to get any trains through, while at the same time the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan lines are suffering from an acute shortage of cars. The Mihistry of Communications is doing its best to make arrangements with the military authorities to remedy this state of affairs.

SERIOUS UPSET REPORTED AT KAIFENG; BANK LOOTED

U. S. VICE-CONSUL AT BELGRADE IS SHOT BY WOMAN

Assailant Ends Own Life By Opening Veins In Forearm

(*Reuter's Service*)

Belgrade, Dec. 5.—Mr. Henry Dayton, the American Vice-Consul, was severely wounded today by a young Lithuanian woman who fired three revolver shots in the back of his neck and then committed suicide by opening the veins of her forearm.

The affair has created a painful sensation in diplomatic circles.

SINGAPORE BASE WILL BE PUSHED, LONDON REPORTS

1925-6 Estimates To Include Needed Appropriation, Informants Say

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 5.—It is understood from a well-informed but unofficial source that steps are likely to be taken soon to push on the plan for the construction of the Singapore base and that probably the estimates for 1925-6 will provide the necessary current expenditure.

U.S. Surprised By Rumored Inquiry On French Debts

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Marked surprise is accorded to press despatches from London to the effect that the British Government is expected to address an enquiry to the French and American Governments asking for information regarding the funding of the French war debt to America. There is no official intimation from Great Britain in regard to this.

Yoshizawa Confers With Tuan Chi-jui On 'Boy Emperor'

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, Dec. 5.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, this afternoon visited Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and consulted with the latter as to what steps should be taken with respect to the ex-Emperor, Hsuan Tung.

Herriot To Defend Arrest Of Sadoul

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Dec. 5.—M. Herriot on an interpellation of the communist Berthon regarding the arrest of Sadoul affirmed that the Government would continue to defend the legality of this arrest. M. Daladier, Minister of the Colonies, inaugurated today a colonial institue at Marseilles.

General Gouraud To Hold Two Posts

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, December 5.—General Gouraud who has been appointed to the command of the First Army will continue to exercise the functions of military governor of Paris.

4,638 Candidates In German Elections

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Berlin, Dec. 5.—For the elections to the Reichstag there are 4,638 candidates, and for the Prussian Landtag 2,687.

PROTOCOL IS ADOPTED BY FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE

Agreement Is Finally Reached At Geneva

CHINA PROTESTS

Delegates Of Peking Abstain From Signing

(*Reuter's Service*)

Geneva, December 5.—The First Opium Conference finally agreed to the terms of the protocol, making an addition to article II of the draft agreement in order to meet the wishes of the Japanese delegate regarding the prohibition of sale of opium to minors.

The protocol embodies a resolution accepted by all the delegations except China to the effect that the system of licences or registration of rationing, which has been successful in diminishing the number of smokers in some countries, is difficult to apply to countries where the contraband trade equals or even surpasses legitimate trade. Accordingly, the conference declares that the success of such measures principally depends upon the extent of the contraband trade, and urges the signatories which have not yet applied the system to adopt it when opportune, and in the meantime to prepare for it as expediently as possible.

The Chinese delegation wished to submit a reservation although not signing the protocol, causing laughter.

The conference adjourned till December 13.

Siamese Royalty En Route On Asia

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Nagasaki, December 6.—Prince Prajadipok of Siam left for Hongkong this morning on board the Empress of Asia.

COMMUNISTS IN REVAL SLAIN IN THRILLING FIGHT

Participants In Revolt Are Fired Upon By Police Attacking Party

(*Reuter's Service*)

Reval, Dec. 5.—Police last night surrounded a house near Reval in which some of the participants in the recent Communist disturbances had taken refuge. Firing lasted all through the night. The police succeeded in entering the house at daybreak. Three Communists were killed, including an ex-deputy named Sommerling, while three policemen were wounded.

COUNCIL VOTES CONTINUANCE OF WEMBLEY SHOW

Unanimous Decision Reached At Meeting Of Executive Board At London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 5.—A meeting of the Excutive Council of the British Empire Exhibition today unanimously decided that the Exhibition should continue in 1925.

The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, have accepted invitations to serve on the Board, under the chairmanship of Lord Stevenson.

$5,000,000 IN GOLD COIN TO GO TO GERMANY

Shipment Represents Part Of Proceeds Of Recent Allied Loan

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, Dec. 5.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the well-known American bankers, are shipping gold coin to the value of $5,000,000 to Germany, a portion of the proceeds of the recent German loan. It is understood that the new German issue bank under the Dawes plan has decided to transfer about half the proceeds of the loan to Berlin.

Finland Observes Its Seventh Independence Day

A new country's progress in world affairs was celebrated yesterday in Shanghai and elsewhere throughout the world—wherever there are Finns.

It was the seventh anniversary of the independence of the country from the Russian government.

The local Finn community, more than a score strong, acted as hosts yesterday morning to friends at the consulate general on Rue Lafayette. The entire consular body attended and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was represented.

The consulate was decorated with white flowers, signifying the "white Finland."

Mr. K. G. Wahamaki, consul general, made a short talk at the gathering as follows:

"Gentlemen: Today all Finns the world over are celebrating the seventh anniversary of the independence of their country. During these seven years Finland has clearly shown that she is really a Nation with Western culture, capable of holding her own among the States of Europe. I am glad to say the country has recovered wonderfully well after the catastrophe in 1918 which severely shook it to its foundation. As yet there is, however, infinite work left to be done. The problems are many, the difficulties great, but the foundation was strongly laid seven years ago and the young Republic is eager to continue the work already commenced.

"The natural resources of Finland undoubtedly justify some optimism about the future of its economic development. Without going into details, it may be mentioned that the financial affairs of the State are good; it has even been possible for the Government to propose a reduction both in direct and indirect taxes. The last few years have seen a steady increase in foreign trade, and industry is generally more active. Labor is more co-operative in its attitude. The national economy is based upon a well-diversified agriculture. The farming land is widely distributed among a large number of small holders who own the land they cultivate. The total debt represents only about 3 percent of the national wealth and about 20 percent of the value of the properties owned by the Government.

"These are some of the outstanding characteristics of Finland, and, I would venture to say that, all in all, Finland is one of the bright spots in Europe, economically, commercially, and culturally. It is with the best of hopes for the future of our beauful country that I now beg to suggest a toast to Mr. K. J. Stahlberg, the President of the Republic of Finland."

Soviet Forecasts Production Gains

(*French Wireless Through Reuter*)

Moscow, Dec. 5.—M. Dzerjinsky discussing at Moscow the economic situation in Russia stated that production in 1924 would be 32 percent higher than in the previous year.

MARSHAL WU REMAINS AT SINYANGCHOW NEAR HANKOW

Earlier Reports Of His Arrival Are Erroneous

HSIAO PARLEYS

Sends Envoy To Plan Disposal Of Troops

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hankow, Dec. 5.—Chinese reports state that a very serious upset has taken place at Kaifeng where General Chang Fu-lai's troops are stationed. There are no details except that the Provincial Bank has been looted.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu was still at Sinyangchow this afternoon.

CHENGCHOW IN FLAMES

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, Dec. 4.—It is reported here that Chengchow, Honan Province, is on fire and has been looted by the Third Division of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's army.

WU NOT IN HANKOW

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Hankow, Dec. 5.—As a result of further inquiries, it has since transpired that it was Mrs. Wu, wife of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, that arrived here last night and that Marshal Wu appears to be still staying in Hsinyangchow.

HSIAO SENDS ENVOY

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Hankow, Dec. 5.—It is understood that General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, yesterday dispatched his respesentative to Hsinyangchow to negotiate with Marshal Wu Pei-fu over the question of how to dispose of his troops. It is also reported that General Hsiao yesterday issued a circular telegram, advising Marshal Wu to retire from military circles and at the same time announcing that he himself wanted to resign from his post.

CONSIDER RULES FOR CONFERENCE OF ALL LEADERS

Tuan Chi-jui And Cabinet To Invite Tuchuns, Tulis And Public Bodies

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 2.—The business before this morning's meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, included consideration of a list of 13 regulations governing the Reorganisation Conference. The object of the conference is stated to be the solving of the difficult problems created by the present situation and the working out of a plan for permanent peace in the future. Participants in the conference are to include the representatives of Tuchuns, Tulis, Civil Governors, and of public bodies, such as Chambers of Commerce, etc. Certain individuals who have rendered meritorious service to the state will also be invited to attend.

Szechuen Border Is Raided Again

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Chengtu, Nov. 20.—Reliable news from Tachienlu states that the Third Army is taking advantage of the general disturbance in the country to re-attack the border.

FAVORITE DANCE TUNES SELECTED FOR A.W.C. TEA

Special Entertainment Also Arranged For Affair Next Tuesday

After studying carefully the popular dance music of the day, a committee of three young women has selected ten of the leading favorites for the program at the tea dance to be given at 4 to 7 p.m. next Tuesday, December 9, at the Majestic Hotel by the Social Department of the American Women's Club. The committee is composed of Miss Florence Purdy, Miss Loraine Flemming and Miss Arnold. They have designated the music for seven fox trots, two waltzes and one tango.

The dance program at the tea begins with the fox trot, "It Had To Be You," and ends with the fox trot, "You'll Never Get to Heaven With Those Eyes." The two waltzes will be "Roses in Picardy" and "What'll I Do." "Havana" tango will be used.

The dances will be interspersed with a number of special entertainment features arranged by Mrs. V. G. Lyman and her committee.

A large number of reservations have been made through Mrs. C. E. Van Bergen (C. 3246), chairman of the reservation committee. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson (W. 742), Mrs. Verne Dyson (W. 3020) and Mrs. F. W. Post (W. 2727).

Reservations for a number of large parties have been made. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president of the club, and Mrs. W. H. Lunt, chairman of the social department, and their guests will sit at one of the larger tables. Another interesting group will be composed of members of the dramatic department which recently gave successfully the play, "A Full House." The invited guests of honor include Admiral and Mrs. Washington and the admiral's staff on board the U. S. Flagship Huron.

"HAPPILY MARRIED," SAYS MARY MANNERING

The gorious Mary Mannering of bygone stage days, now the wife of Frederick E. Wadsworth, millionaire manufacturer and gentleman farmer of Detroit, Mich., denies stories of a rift in her marital happiness. In her beautiful Summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., she told reporters: "I expect to be happy as Mrs. Wadsworth as long as I live." The disagreement report was occasioned by the fact that her lawyers had applied for copies of her marriage license, wedding certificate and of her husband's and her own previous divorce papers. She declared she wanted the papers "just to keep the record straight."

To Inaugurate Baby Welfare Service Here

Newcomers to China if they are at all interested in babies are at first appalled by what they consider the "dreadful," and "unhealthful" conditions abounding here. Astonishment is expressed that foreign babies live at all. Yet a walk through the French Park or any of the other public parks of this city on one of these crisp fall days is an eye-opener for people who don't think Shanghai is a good place for children. Dozens of sturdy-legged, chubby children, eyes sparkling, cheeks painted red by the frosty air, romp and play in an excess of youthful energy that comes only from perfect health. Shanghai babies, as a rule, are a healthy lot and the Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. is doing its share toward babies of all nationalities here.

This progressive company which specialises in Lactogen, a pure baby food which is said to be the closest approach to mother's milk for babies, is inaugurating a Baby Welfare Service not only in Shanghai but in many parts of China.

The Shanghai Baby Welfare Department is in charge of Nurse Isabel Williams, who has been in China for eighteen years and is familiar with conditions. Nurse Williams has just returned from Hongkong and Canton where she spent five months in getting the welfare work there started. She has left the Canton office in charge of a Chinese nurse when she returned to Shanghai instead of proceeding to Swatow, Amoy and other points now too much upset by the war troubles in the south to give proper attention to baby welfare work.

Nurse Williams, in commenting on her department, said:

"Many mothers out here miss the experienced advice of their own mothers or relatives so that this Institution is particularly valuable to young women who are enjoying for the first time the supreme experience of motherhood.

"The laws designed to protect the health and well-being of infants of tender age are very inadequate in this country—one may recall only the absence of pure food and drug acts and, experienced advice is, therefore, of the greatest importance.

"The advice is absolutely free of charge. In the morning the two certified Chinese nurses are doing visiting work, and among their own people in the afternoon they may be consulted in their offices at 7 Nanking Road from 2-4 p.m.

"I am here at the same time to give advice to foreign women on the feeding of their babies".

In addition to this visiting and consultation service the Nestle Co. presents, free of charge, every new baby born in Shanghai a feeding bottle of English manufacture which is of newest pattern. The 10 ounce bottle is very easy to clean, samples of Lactogen and a Lactogen Mother Book giving valuable information about feeding, first aid, children's illnesses, etc.

The foreign nurse will visit the home, discuss the child and its feeding problems with the mother, superintendent the preparation of bottles from a formula which she will prepare as the child's needs require and, in general, give whatever advice is required. Many doctors, fully realising the value of this trained assistance, make a point of recommending to the mothers that the nurse be called in as a regular thing whenever the change from breast feeding to bottle feeding, or from food to another, is made.

This Institution fills a long wanted need in Shanghai, and can be recommended confidently to everybody interested.

Anti-Opium Meet To Be Held Today

An anti-opium conference will be held at the Y.M.C.A. on Szechuen Road at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Various questions will be considered, all of which are of vital importance to the opium situation in China. A new campaign against opium is to be carried on, taking educational work directly into the homes and schools, instead of depending upon the Geneva ideas to get into China.

Splendid Progam Offered Tonight AT Carlton Cafe

A program of unique merit will be presented at the Carlton Cafe tonight. The chief attraction of the evening will be the appearance of Mr. John Bovingdon in a rhythmic pageant of the history of the human race. This is portrayed by symbolic dances.

Mr. Bovingdon will entertain from 10 to 11 o'clock, after which the Carlton Midnight Follies will appear until 2 a.m.

Home-Made Candy
Chocolate - Caramel - Divinity
Fudge Fudge
On Sale At
Hip Sang Lace Shop
and
Yellow Jacket
NANKING ROAD

Dinner will be served at 8:30 o'clock. There will be no extra charge for tonight's entertainment, prices remaining at $5 including dinner, and $2 admission charge for non-dinners.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE
EVERLASTING
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Be Vaccinated.

IT is such a simple, easy matter to be vaccinated against Smallpox and it affords such protection to the health of the individual and the community that there can be no reasonable excuse for failure to have it done. In China, where smallpox is so prevalent, the safest precaution is vaccination at least every other year.

THE Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council has very wisely arranged to vaccinate the public free of charge. As a civic duty and as a safeguard to health our policyholders and all other residents of Shanghai, Foreign and Chinese, are urged to take immediate advantage of this favorable opportunity.

Do It Today.

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Ningpo Missionary Association Meets

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Ningpo, Dec. 3.—The Ningpo Missionary Association held its December meeting yesterday, the meeting being held in the new home of one of the members, Miss Dickie. Following a short business meeting there was a program consisting of two book reviews by Bishop Molony and the Rev. E. M. Smith.

Last Sunday Ningpo experienced one of the most severe dust storms in the history of the city, the air being filled with fine dust carried by a northeasterly wind. For several days previously considerable dust was observed in the wind, but on Sunday it became quite severe.

B. W. A. Players Give Last Performance Of "Milestones"

It is only those who aim high that go wide of the mark, but in the case of the Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association, they have not gone wide of the mark by attempting the ambitious production of "Milestones," the concluding performance of which was given at the Lyceum Theater last night before a highly enthusiastic audience.

It is not necessary to recapitulate here the work of the individual members of the cast, as that was already done comprehensively in respect of the opening performance, but it may be said without fear of contradiction that if a stranger passing through Shanghai had been present at last night's performance, he might easily have believed that he was seeing and hearing professional players, and that is saying a good deal.

The attention to detail was at all times conspicuous, and of each individual player it could be said that he or she revealed the art which conceals art. The interest of the audience was never permitted to flag for one instant, and "Milestones" will rank as one of the outstanding triumphs in the local theatrical world. Certainly a high standard has been set which will be an incentive to yet greater effort.

At the conclusion of the performance, Mrs. Henry Jory and Mrs. Chris Wingrove appeared before the curtain, and many beautiful floral tributes were passed over the footlights to those who have given genuine pleasure to local theater-goers.

Court Shows Its Heart In Case

Mixed Court had a heart yesterday when it dismissed the case against Dzung Jei-kwe, coolie, arrested on a charge of burning joss paper in the public road. Dzung said he was burning the paper because his mother was dead. The court accepted the explanation.

"....Awfully sorry not to keep my appointment. I was reading "Six Months Prisoner of the Szechwan Military"—it was so intensely interesting....."
"SIX MONTHS PRISONER OF THE SZECHWAN MILITARY"
is the book you should read. For sale by all Booksellers. Price: Mex. $6.50.

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and
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Tel. C. 2509

Christmas Money Story Contest For The Children

THE CHINA PRESS begs to announce that $75 in prizes will be given to school children of the city between the ages of 12 and 16 years who write the best short stories for this newspaper.

Stories will be published daily in THE CHINA PRESS and also in the forthcoming number of the Sunday CHINA PRESS, to be issued on December 21 just before Christmas.

Stories should be from 500 to 1000 words in length. The prizes will be as follows:

1st prize	.....	$30.
2nd ,,	.....	15.
3rd ,,	.....	12.50
4th ,,	.....	10.00
5th ,,	.....	7.50

All stories must be in the office of THE CHINA PRESS by noon on Saturday, December 13th.

Contestants have not much time and are urged to start their compositions early.

Stories should be written on one side of the paper. They must be in ink, in legible handwriting, or they may be typewritten.

The stories need not necessarily be about Christmas as in previous CHINA PRESS story contests. However, there is no objection to the introduction of Christmas scenes or incidents. The scene of the story must be laid in China.

Anecdotes are not wanted. This is a fiction contest, and short stories are desired. Each story must have characters and a real plot.

The stories will be judged by members of THE CHINA PRESS staff.

In addition to the total of $75 in prizes, THE CHINA PRESS will pay $5 for each story published which does not win a prize.

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American Calendar Girl Gives Way To Chinese Maid

The girl on the calendar, nearly as famous as her sister, the magazine girl—both of them raving American or British beauties always—is giving away to the pretty Chinese girl.

Several years ago the British-American Tobacco Company (China), Ltd., decided on a purely Chinese calendar in place of the imported date-adviser.

The response to the Chinese calendar has been much greater than to the foreign calendar, members of the advertising staff of the company said yesterday.

A big development in the calendar has been made this year by the company. Three grades of calendars are being distributed through China. Each picture illustrates some phase of the Chinese "Story of the Fairies," a book extremely popular with all classes of Chinese.

The medium grade calendar tells the story of Woo Tsai-lan, as told in "The Legend of Fairies." Tsai Lan, daughter of Woo Min, chanced to meet a young scholar of refined personality by the name of Wen Siao. Their acquaintance soon ripened into love which resulted in wedlock. Wen Siao was, however, very poor—so poor that he could scarcely secure a living for himself. Tsai Lan helped her husband by writing copies of the Books of Tang Poems and offering them for sale. She wrote at such a wonderful speed that she was able to complete a set of volumes in a day, which she sold for five strings of cash, (1,000 cash to a string). And when all had been spent she would see to writing again. Thus they lived happily together for a year but gradually their strange manners became the talk of the neighborhood. Then they went incognito to Yueh Wong Hill at Sing Hing and disappeared among the crags and peaks, each riding a tiger.

The illustration was conceived by one of the company's artists, selected by a group of Chinese and printed in Shanghai. It is of the girl and her husband riding over the top of a hill on the backs of two tigers. The coloring is well done.

TRY THIS ON YOUR MOTORCYCLE.

L. A. T. Peterson, of Waterbury, Conn., is shown riding his motorcycle at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, balancing the side car in the air.

Most Exclusive Club Into New Quarters

The old Shanghai Bowling Club building, 46 Nanking Road, is being torn down to make way for more modern buildings.

With the destruction of the building goes the closing down of the oldest club house in Shanghai—and perhaps in the far east.

The old bowling club was the oldest and probably the most exclusive in Shanghai. The exclusiveness is still retained in the new club building on Hardoon Road.

The membership of the original club was limited to fewer than twenty men.

The club had an ideal arrangement in its drinking proclivities—for where there are clubs in Shanghai one nearly always finds a Number One boy ready. The members paid certain dues each month and there were no chits signed—no chits even presented. The dues paid the bills and members could imbibe as frequently as they wished.

The club building, now in the process of destruction, was built more than 70 years ago. It was then near the old race course and was a part of the athletic plans of the course.

Only two alleys were housed in the old building. These have grown old in their years of service but the balls still clicked down the grooves. The club part of the alleys was small. Only a small room topside, entrance gained through an outside stairway, hard to climb and more difficult to descend, formed the lounging place of the club but the members went there for the pleasure of exercise more than the joys of just resting.

The property was given to the Municipality by Chinese way back in 1850 on the conditions that it would be used for athletics.

MANY WELL KNOWN PERSONS ARRIVE ON PRES. PIERCE

Pacific Mail Steamer Brings Good Sized Best To Shanghai

Several well known persons came in yesterday on the President Pierce, Pacific Mail Steamship company liner, from San Francisco.

Dr. B. J. Palmer, founder of the Palmer Chiropractic College, accompanied by Mrs. Palmer, their son and Major W. C. H. Bunburg, Raymond and Whitcomb, tour manager. The party is enroute around the world and will leave the Pierce at Hongkong.

Senator Thomas Rees, Illinois publisher, is on a trip around the world, accompanied by Mrs. Rees. They are enroute to Manila.

Eleven missionary women came in for assignments to various districts.

The Pierce is carrying more than 10 wives of United States naval officers to Manila. The arrival of the new submarine group in the Philippines with the Canopus as Mother Ship brought out many new officers. The subs will steam north to Shanghai in the spring.

Among the prominent passengers are:

Mr. Eldridge G. Greene, First Secretary American Legation at Peking.

Mrs. Frank. H. Roberts, of Boston, Mass, enroute to Manila to join Mr. Roberts who is Commander of the S.S. Canopus. Mrs. Roberts is accompanied by her young daughter, Sabra.

Senator and Mrs. Thomas Rees, on a pleasure trip around the world. Senator Rees is Publisher of the "Illinois Star Register," Springfield, Ill, and has written several books on Oriental Travel. He is also Ex-State Senator of Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Chester Fritz, connected with the American Metals Company, New York, enroute to Shanghai to resume duties.

Mr. E. C. Howe, connected with the J. and A. E. Spreckles Security Company, enroute to Manila.

Mrs. Emma Heidelbach of New York City, on a pleasure trip 'Round-the-World.

Mrs. D. P. O'Brien, returning to her home in Manila. Mr. O'Brien is connected with the Philippine Sugar Centrals Agency.

Mr. G. W. Hill, prominent attorney of Durham, North Carolina, on a pleasure trip 'Round-the-World, accompanied by Mrs. Hill.

Mr. G. C. Minick, prominent merchant of New York, enroute to Shanghai on a business trip accompanied by Mrs. Minick.

Mr. H. F. Lawson, prominent insurance man of Manchester, England, enroute to Manila on a business trip.

Mr. G. V. Hayes, prominent merchant of Portland, Oregon, enroute to Manila on a business trip accompanied by Mrs. Hayes.

Mr. John H. Poole, President of Buena Vista Co. Zamboango, P. I. enroute to Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Barkalow and daughter, enroute to Shanghai. Mr. Barkalow is Third Secretary of the American Legation, Peking.

Mr. H. O. Hashagen, connected with the Shanghai Office of the Standard Oil Company of New York, returning to Shanghai.

Dr. W. A. McVean, prominent physician of Manila.

Mr. William A. McKee, Realty Operator and Building Contractor of San Francisco, on a trip 'Round-the-World, accompanied by Mrs. McKee.

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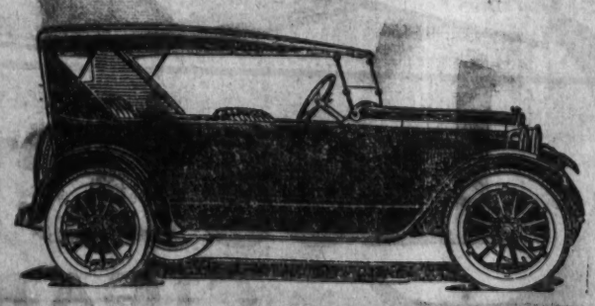

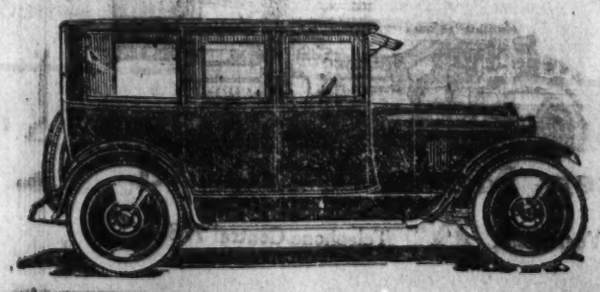

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News Brevities

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is getting into some queer company. He is reported to have sought the assistance of that very patriotic gentleman, Toyama Mitsuru, on China's behalf. For a bit of propaganda work in rushing an election or in breaking up a political meeting, Toyama's aid would be invaluable, no doubt, but it could hardly be said that his name sheds lustre on any cause that he espouses, though he is reputed to be a very influential man, says the Japan Chronicle. Perhaps he is not so important as Viscount Miura, who owes his great reputation to his being tried for the murder of the Queen of Korea, but he is a power in the land nevertheless. But so was Horatio Bottomley—another great patriot of a different type—in England.

• • •

The formal opening of the Seaman Hall of St. John's University Middle School will be held Saturday afternoon, December 13. The program will include a football game at 12:30, dedication exercises at 3 o'clock, tea at four and a Chinese play at five o'clock.

• • •

Mrs. G. T. Challoner will be hostess at a tea at her home, 682 Avenue Joffre, on Wednesday, December 10th, to members of National sororities. All Pan-Hellenic women are invited to attend.

• • •

According to official small-talk, Dr. Wellington Koo is to have his Peking house "nationalised," that is, it is to be used temporarily as a rent-free resting place for the delegates shortly expected in Peking. Whether Dr. Sun Yat-sen is to have this residence assigned to him is, however, not settled.

• • •

On Friday and Saturday from ten to six o'clock in B.W.A. Headquarters, the B.W.A. Art Section in conjunction with the A.W.C. Art Department will hold an exhibition and sale of the oil and water color pictures of the late Rudolph Utz. The father of Mr. Utz is in needy circumstances in Europe and it is hoped to raise funds for him through this sale. Mr. Utz showed extraordinary versatility in his work and a distinctly modern feeling so that the exhibit is bound of be of unusual interest. It will be remembered that his pictures were exceptionally popular at the art exhibition held here last Spring. He died of pneumonia a few weeks after the exhibition closed. An invitation to the exhibit is extended to the public.

• • •

The noted Chinese actor, Mei Lang-fang, has sailed from Japan on board the Chosa Maru and is expected to reach the capital in time to be present at the wedding early this month of his sister, Miss Mei Hsiu-hua. The famous female personator has been on a professional tour in the land of the Rising Sun and the appreciation with which his performances were greeted there is partly attributed to the great similarities existing in the Chinese and Japanese theatrical worlds.

• • •

"Miss Berglund is safe" is the laconic telegram sent to the American Legation by the American Consul-General at Hankow regarding the reported capture of an American missionary by bandits following the fall of Juchow. The telegram bears the date December 1.

• • •

It has been definitely decided by the Union Church Darwent Memorial Fund committee to raise a fund of Tls. 35,000 to construct a hall and accessory building as a memorial to the late Rev. C. E. Darwent, former pastor of the Church. The hall will be constructed on the land already owned by the Church located on Yu-yuen Road. This plan was first considered when Mr. Darwent was pastor of the Church, who was among the first to recognise the drift of the community westward and the need for additional building requirements. To facilitate the raising of fund ten teams are to be organised for soliciting from the members of the community. The time for launching the campaign was not definitely decided upon but a week early in the new year was considered to be the most favorable time. The Committee already has an offer of $1,000 toward the building scheme and it is believed that most of the money required will be forthcoming soon.

• • •

Mr. H. K. Kwong, former editor of the Peking Daily News, has joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has also been appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, of which Dr. C. T. Wang is the acting head.

• • •

A curious example of Chinese respect for family scruples and traditions presented itself at the funeral of a much respected Chinese lady recently when the husband, who was a Christian, raised no protest at the close of the Christian service as the regular Chinese undertakers removed the body from the church to the wail of many pipes and the clashing of brass symbols. Hardly had the choir finished the last hymn when the blatant pipes burst upon the stillness, a stern reminder that one religion cannot too easily supplant another.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the International Amateur Radio Association of China will be held at the Headquarters (Hongkew Fire Station) on Monday, December 8, at 5:30 p.m. Members of the association are urgently requested to attend, and a welcome is extended to all wireless amateurs and others who are in any way interested in radio.

It is anticipated that this meeting will mark the commencement of a number of new activities in the local world of wireless.

S.M.P. Orders

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve) Orders, by W. Beatty, A.C.P. (i-c Reserve), dated Dec. 5, are as follows:—

No. 406 Promotion. W/O 54 Johnson to be Range Sergeant-Major. S/C 184 Telfer to be Warning Officer in charge of Squad "D" Sinza Division.

No. 407 Sinza Division. Head Constable Gibson from leave, resumes command from date.

No. 408 Leave. W/O 9 Sayer is granted leave from 2-12-24 to 16-12-24. S/O 123 Keeffe is granted leave from 1-12-24 to 3-1-25.

No. 409 Parade. A General Parade of the Reserves will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesda 17th December at 9:30 p.m.

No. 410 Staff. S/C 201 Chamberlin is attached to the Gordon Road Musketry Staff.

No. 411 Resignation. The resignation of S/C 202 Wiley is accepted with effect from 5-12-24.

No. 412 Transfer of Divisions. Sinza Division will parade at Sinza instead of Louza, and Louza Division at Louza instead of Central, with effect from 8-12-24.

Veterans Hurl Attack On Pres. Coolidge's Fee

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Democratic National Committee took a hand today in the controversy over reports that President Coolidge demanded and accepted $250 and his expenses for delivering a patriotic address under the auspices of a veterans' organisation in Bridgeport on Sunday, May 27, 1923.

Announcing that it was in receipt of telegrams from members and officials of the American Legion severely criticising Mr. Coolidge's action, the committee offered this comment:

"It had been said that Mr. Coolidge followed the precedent of other officials in charging for his services, but it is pointed out that there is a marked difference between charging for an address at which admission is charged and charging for a Sunday memorial service address at which no charge is made, and whose purpose is to pay tribute to the memory of the nation's heroic dead."

The committee mentioned the names of several persons whom it represented as criticising Mr. Coolidge for the Bridgeport incident.

SCORES "PAID FOR PATRIOTISM"

"I know many brave soldiers in the war," wired General Cole. "but the bravest of them all would never have had such courage as to dare to scourge, denounce and insult veterans of the World War for what the veto message (of President Coolidge) called 'patriotism bought and paid for' while $250 jingled in his pocket exacted from and contributed by the veterans of all our wars as a payment for a memorial address delivered in honor of our soldier dead. 'Millions for honorariums, not one cent for veterans'."

"The idea of a Vice President of the United States demanding pay for showing honor and respect to the men who lost their lives defending the country is so repugnant to the minds of self-respecting citizens as to be hardly credible at first blush," said Colonel Sprague's wire, "and there is such a subconscious respect in our minds for the office of President that one who feels that way dislikes to express his views. However, it is better to 'wash dirty linen' in public than not wash it at all, and I believe the people of this country at this time not only have the right but a duty to know the character of the men they are voting for.

"In demanding money are delivering a sacred tribute that thousands of Americans gladly give each year, and to whom the offering of a money payment would be a supreme insult, Mr. Coolidge degraded his high office and revealed himself as utterly lacking in a proper conception of a patriotic public duty," said Philip B. Stapp, editor of The Hoosier Legionaire.

COMPARES $5 A MINUTE TO $1 A DAY

"Mr. Coolidge charged the veterans of Bridgeport $5 a minute for an oral tribute to their dead comrades. Yet when these veterans and more than 4,000,000 others asked Congress to adjust the pay for military service at the rate of $1 a day Mr. Coolidge questioned their patriotism."

Colonel George L. Berry wired:

"I am astounded to learn of the action of Mr. Coolidge while Vice President of the United States in exacting a fee of $250, and expenses, for delivering an address at the Sunday memorial services in Bridgeport on May 27, 1923. It is almost inconceivable, but on reflection one can now better understand his tolerance while Vice President and an attendant at Cabinet meetings of wastes and mismanagement in the Veterans' Bureau. In the name of the millions who served in the army and navy I appeal to the conscience of the American people to defeat President Coolidge November 4."

Other telegrams received are as follows:

Sid Houston—I understand the latest war drama which has created a sensation in New York is entitled "What Price Glory?" Is Mr. Coolidge a playwright?

James McKinney—We can now understand the "great silence" at the White House during this campaign. No doubt the customary honorariums were not advanced.

Charles Pemburn Jr.—Mr. Coolidge has frequently been likened by his admirers to Lincoln. Lincoln once delivered a memorial address to our soldier dead. I wonder what he got for the Gettysburg speech?

G. F. M. O'Grady—Mr. Coolidge has given us a new example of his thrift.

Z. L. Begin—Director Hines has been telling us that he has instructions direct from Mr. Coolidge to be very humane to the disabled soldiers. Did he broadcast this information without an honorarium?

Prague Is To Have Museum Of Crime

Prague, Nov. 25.—The Judicial Faculty of Prague University will shortly open a criminological institute for the purpose of studying the various aspects of crime, and in connection with it a criminological museum is to be formed in Prague.

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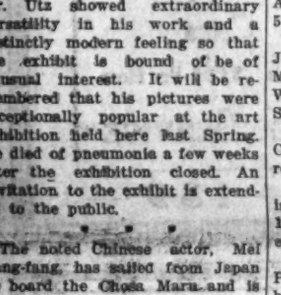

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Shanghai Defeats Hawkins' Eleven

(Continued from Page 1, Pink)

latter muffed at the crucial moment.

Costa had the ball right in front of the Navy goal but was surrounded by half a dozen defenders. He kept possession miraculously and finally Penrose in his anxiety to clear almost kicked the ball through his own goal. Only a marvellous save by Heathcote avoided this. Coulcher worked his way through but once again the awkward twist imparted by the wind caused him to sky the ball when a goal seemed certain. Goldman sent in a fine shot while Webb just missed at the other end.

HALF TIME

There was no further scoring and half time arrived with the score one all.

With the wind in their favor Shanghai began to press strongly and Collaco sent in a humdinger that Heathcote saved finely.

Hands against Gowan relieved matters momentarily only and the home forwards soon got busy again. Goldman got through but Heathcote ran out and saved, but gave a corner. A shot by Costa went just over the bar. The Navy men finally got down to the other end and forced a corner but the home team were soon back and Johansson sent in a hard shot.

A good bit of work by Costa and Coulcher came to naught through Collaco being offside. Thomas got well down but centered behind. Coulcher got right through but the Navy custodian ran out to meet him and his shot missed. A bad knee forced one of the sailors to retire and the "Hawkins" played for twenty minutes with only ten men.

COULCHER'S HAT TRICK

The "Hawkins" got another corner and then once more Coulcher got right through only to be beaten again by Heathcote.

Collaco passed to Coulcher and this time there was no mistake, a lovely shot giving Heathcote no earthly.

The Navy then attacked strongly and kept the play in Shanghai's half for several moments but nothing resulted.

Coulcher, who had found his feet at last, got the ball nearly on the goal line about thirty yards from goal and netted with one of his characteristic drives.

As if to make further amends for his previous misdeeds Coulcher a couple of minutes later finished a fine individual run by scoring his third goal.

The sailors made one or two spasmodic efforts to score but their shooting was very weak.

Just before the final whistle Coulcher was nearly through again but on this occasion Heathcote robbed him in time and Goldman sent in a fine shot that missed by a foot. Shanghai thus emerged winners by four goals to one.

There is no doubt that the "Hawkings" are the best Naval team we have seen this season and it is to be hoped we shall see them in action again with less wind to mar the play.

SECOND DIVISION RACE.

The contest in the Second Division grows keener each week. Indications point to its being a four-cornered struggle between St. Xavier's, the Public School, the Germans, and the Navy. St. Xavier's took the lead yesterday by defeating the Navy, while the Public School and Germans fought out a 2-2 tie.

This was the Navy team's second straight defeat, they having been defeated by the Deutscher Fussball Club last week, as reported exclusively in THE CHINA PRESS last Sunday. In yesterday's game the sailors lost to St. Xavier's by a 2-0 score, and dropped back to second place, as will be noted from the League table below.

Both teams went into the opening half fighting for first honors with play very even. However, before the half-time whistle blew, Souza, the scrappy inner forward for St. Xavier's managed to score. This goal was scored immediately after a corner kick from one of Souza's team mates, and when the ball rose over his head the scorer neatly headed it into the net for the sole tally of that half.

Play during the second half was mostly in the Navy territory, and the School missed many chances to score. At one point of the game, when one of the Xavier players shot, a Navy man used hands, and gave the victors a penalty kick. The penalty was shot into the goal with great ease by Bobby Favacho, who is one of the biggest men of the eleven. The game took place on the Police ground, and was very close throughout.

Mr. Cray refereed.

GERMANS DRAW WITH SCHOOL

The Deutscher Fussball Club, which is now rounding into excellent shape, demonstrated yesterday that their victory over the Navy a week ago was not a fluke, but was due to a real development and improvement in their play which promises to continue. In yesterday afternoon's match on the Hongkew Park ground the Germans held the Public School team, one of the strongest aggregations in the Second Division, to a draw, after the schoolboys had won each of the three games previously played.

The German eleven started the game off with the wind in their favor, and scored when Kruse shot successfully in close quarters. No other goals were scored during the rest of the opening half, and the rest period found the Deutscher team in the lead by 1-0.

A very strong wind was blowing along the field, and spoiled many opportunities for both teams to score. The School shot their first goal from a penalty kick, when Drake scored. The school then forged ahead by a field goal from Nobleston, but the score was soon equalised by a beautiful shot from Hertzberg. During the remainder of the game both teams battled back and forth but without avail, the match ending two all.

Mr. Leitao referbed.

POLICE BEAT CLUB

On the Recs' ground the Police defeated the Football Club by a one point lead in a very evenly matched game. The Football club opened the game by a goal from Hooley, but the Police soon responded when Read shot successfully and tied the score. Within a few minutes of half-time the Police took the lead by a goal from Shepperd.

The winners had the assistance of the wind during the first half and in the latter part of the game held the Club eleven to one goal. Cooper, for the Club, equalised the score in the beginning of the second half, and it looked as if the Club were going to take the game, but some ten minutes before the final whistle Watson shot nicely and obtained a one point lead for the Police. Neither team was able to do any more scoring from that point on, and the game ended with the Police eleven victorious.

Mr. Jacobs refereed.

HANBURY 3; J. R. C. 2

The second game at Hongkew Park was between the Hanbury School and the Jewish team, and resulted in a victory for the former by a 3-2 score. The wind also interrupted the play on many occasions, but the Hanbury eleven started out with the gale in their favor and scored their three goals in the opening half, while the Jewish team shot but one goal. In the opening half Parker, for the school, was the star players, shooting two field goals, while J. MacDonald scored the third. During this portion of the game Kossolapoff, for the Jewish eleven, managed to net the ball on one occason and save his team from a whitewash.

In the following half, though the Jews had the wind in their favor were able to score but once, when David rushed the goal and scored in fine style.

Although the Schoolboys led throughout the game, play was fairly even, and rather rough.

The referee was Mr. de Campos.

S. R. C. 7; P. S. A. 0

In the game between the Recs and the Portuguese yesterday the latter were whitewashed by a 7-0 score. The first half of the game was quite even for the P. S. A. had the wind in their favor and the Recs scored but once, when P. Madar netted the ball.

From the beginning of the second half the Recs were constantly in the shadow of the Portuguese goal, and play was centered on this part of the field, enabling the Recs to score continuously. In this half of the game Hayward scored on four occasions, while both Carlson and Quincey each netted the ball once, totalling the team's seven goals.

The game was played on the Football Club ground, and refereed by Mr. Wigmer.

League Standings

FIRST DIVISION

Teams	P	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
S. R. C.	4	3	1	0	13	7	6
S. F. C.	3	2	1	0	5	5	4
Engineers	3	1	1	1	8	7	3
Police	3	1	2	0	5	11	2
P. S. A.	3	0	2	1	0	10	1

SECOND DIVISION

Teams	P	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
St. Xavier's	4	4	0	0	14	1	8
Navy	6	4	2	0	18	10	8
Public School	4	3	0	1	15	7	7
Hanbury	6	3	2	1	15	8	7
D. F. C.	6	3	2	1	9	13	7
S. F. C.	6	3	3	0	14	13	6
Police	5	2	2	1	8	13	5
J. R. C.	6	1	5	0	8	12	2
P. S. A.	6	1	5	0	12	33	2
S. R. C.	5	1	4	0	2	20	2

Communists Put Ban On Professional Boxing In Russia

Pugilism has been vetoed in Soviet Russia and professional boxing is in danger of disappearing. Communist leaders have been for some time carrying on a vigorous campaign against "this degrading kind of sport," which, they contend, is calculated to demoralize Russian youth.

Sport organisations have taken up the challenge of the communistic reformers and declare that boxing is the best means of training soldiers and young men generally, in alertness and self-defense.

The Moscow Council of Physical Culture Organisations, after a hot debate, agreed to a compromise. Public boxing matches for profit are to be forbidden entirely, but exhibition contests may be organised in sporting clubs, provided the fights are limited to two rounds of two minutes each, and no admission charges made or fees paid to the pugilists.

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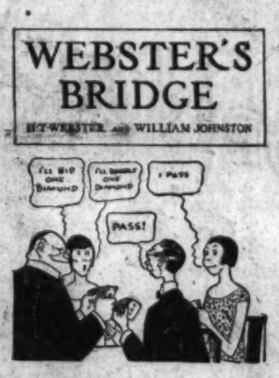

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The next drawing will be held at the Company's offices, Suite 227 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, at 2.00 p.m. Monday, December 15th, 1924. Bonds subscribed for and issued before noon of that day will participate in the drawing.

BUY A C. O. C. BOND AND SAVE

Sale Of Work To Aid Limbless Soldiers Opened

The Union Church Hall presented an animated picture yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the annual sale of work of the Ladies' Society for the benefit of the limbless soldiers and sailors at home and for the much needed funds for local charities.

Mrs. John Prentice declared the bazaar open at 3 p.m. and from then till closing there was great activity at all the stalls, and in the various tea rooms where delicious refreshments were served. There was a great profusion of articles, most of which were of such a nature as to be quite acceptable for Christmas giving. There were besides numerous things for the home.

The Sweets Stall, in charge of Mesdames A. Dodd, A. W. Chapman and I. Harvey was of particular interest to the many children present who buzzed around it all afternoon, likes bees around a hive. The Society wishes to express its thanks to Messrs. Bianchi, Marcel, Federal Cafe, Yuen Tah, Shainin, Winikoff, French Confectionery on rue du Consulat, Eddie's Cafe and P. O'Brien Twigg for their generous donations.

Mrs. J. Ortwin and Miss Jean Crighton were in charge of the novelty stall. Fresh flowers and potted plants, hand made articles for the boudoir as well as homemade cakes and children's garments testify to the range of exhibits at this corner of the bazaar.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE STALES

The Needlework Stall, in charge of Mesdames C. Taylor, A. S. Malcolm, M. Mollison and W. Gibb also had many unusual articles including Indian moccasins, Russian filet pieces, etc., and the Wool Stall presided over by Mesdames T. Robertson, A. Sharp and Sandbach had every variety of knitted garment imaginable for baby and child, as well as many things for grown-ups. The Christmas Tree and Toy Stall was also a popular gathering place for the kiddies. Mesdames R. G. Dowie, E. Kilner and A. Sinclair were in charge.

At the Home Produce Stall Mesdames T. Nimmo, J. Walker and A. G. Toone did a rushing business in homemade jams, jellies, marmalade, Christmas puddings, fresh vegetables and fruit.

A fine yacht made and presented by Capt. Gibb brought in $416 at a raffle. The winner turned the prize over to the Society for auctioning. The money realised from this will go direct to the limblessmen. Misses M. Wilson, G. Fletcher, M. Ashley and A. Ackerman, with Mesdames R. G. Dowie and W. MacKenzie, were responsible for the Hoopla and Skittleboard, and Miss Wilson is to be complimented on her skill in buying so large a variety of nice prizes at a reasonable price. This Section, arranged in the Gallery, attracted many children during the afternoon.

One part of the Hall was set aside for tea under the direction of the Tea Committee, composed of the following members of the Society:—Mesdames A. H. Aiers, H. Chadderton, Walton, J. Wheeler, W. S. Ross and Miss F. Dallas, who with their helpers made their corner of the room most attractive, and supplied another of the excellent teas for which they are already renowned.

Mr. W. B. Leach was in charge of the Cocoanut Shies and Aunt Sally. Mr. E. S. Wilkinson was responsible for a "Punch and Judy" Show, which greatly amused the Young folks. Mrs. Rae had the post of fortune teller and pleasant concerts, which were held in the Lecture Hall. Mr. Reginald Kay, the well-known and amusing conjuror, took part. Mrs. Macintyre and Master William Malcolm gave a piano solo with drum accompaniment. Mrs. H. D. Smith contributed a song. Mr. Silas told stories and Mr. Mollison and Miss A. Murray sang.

Mr. Viloudaki was in charge of the tickets, the Misses E. Blain and F. Moffat attended to the parcels, and Mr. G. B. Fryer was cashier.

REV. ROWLAND'S TALK

The Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A., Pastor of the Church, in introducing Mrs. John Prentice, spoke of her long connection with the Society, and of the earnest efforts put forward with spontaneity and co-operation by the members, which showed that much love must be evident amongst them.

Mrs. Prentice, in her address, said that the occasion was calculated for the reception of congratulations. A mere glance at the stalls around the Hall would convince any one of the arduous task through the trying heat of the summer by the Union Church Ladies' Society, who were kept busy at the beautiful work now displayed on the stalls. "I have always," she said, "felt deeply interested in the Society since its inception. The work is really a labor of love." In outlining the work of the Society, Mrs. Prentice said that previous to 1915 the Society worked for local charities, but when the Great War started the members felt that their country had the first claim upon them, with the result that two fully-equipped Motor Ambulances were sent to France in 1916. The members then turned their attention to alleviating the lot of the wounded, particularly those who had lost limbs, and from that date had sent £6,000 equally between Roehampton and Erskine House, both Hospitals for the Limbless. In addition to this they had given hundreds of dollars to local charities, and had generously contributed to the needs of the Church.

"On behalf of the Society, I make an appeal to your purses, and ask you to show your sympathy for our unfortunate brothers," added Mrs. Prentice, "and at the same time you are encouraging the members of the Society."

Little Miss Margaret Gibb then presented Mrs. Prentice with a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations, and the sale began.

SIR HENRY LUNN TRACES LABOR'S DEFEAT TO REDS

Says Britain Tired Of Coquetting With Bolshevism

New York, Nov. 24.—Sir Henry Lunn, a friend of Herbert H. Asquith and a candidate in the last elections for a Priliamentary seat in Brighton, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Homeric to speak at the convention of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, to be held at Buffalo on November 12.

Asked what he thought would be the effect of the new Conservative government, Sir Henry said:

"Well, I am a Liberal and I dreaded last year the introduction of tariffs, but tariffs were put out of court for a generation by the decisive vote of last year. Now the return of the Conservative party as a power, especially if they have an absolute majority, will mean five years of tranquil progress in all departments of commerce and industry. There is no doubt this is what England needs after the disturbances of the great war, and this, in my opinion, is what England is going to get. Commerce will go ahead and the country will benefit by a stable government. This will be of interest to you because the prosperity of England reacts upon the prosperity of America and affects the general prosperity of all the nations of the world.

LABOR MINISTRY S MISTAKE

"My friends of the Liberal party felt that the time had come for them to take a stand against this coquetting with Bolshevism on the part of Ramsay MacDonald and other Labor leaders. MacDonald knew this was a danger to him and hurried on the election on this question of the action of his Attorney General.

"The Labor Ministry made a great mistake in withdrawing their prosecution of the Bolshevist editor, but this was not so great as their attempt to finance the Bolshevist government. Ramsay MacDonald therefore chose to go out on the less of the two mistakes.

"Conservatives stood on one side in Mr. Asquith's own constituency, and in a number of constituencies the Liberals have stood on one side with the intention of asking members of their party to support the Conservative government rather than let Labor in at the present time.

LIBERAL LEGISLATION

"Ramsay MacDonald has mainly legislated on Liberal lines, he has been obliged only to introduce such measures as would secure Liberal support and we have not had a true demonstration of what Socialism would mean, excepting in this attempt to borrow money guaranteed by England for the Bolshevist, and that was intolerable."

League of Nations Secretary Home

DR. M. O. HUDSON.

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of the Harvard University Law School and Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva, has returned from an international conference held there to establish a new international arbitration code.

Group Of Japanese Born In U. S. Show Flaw In Land Law

Form Syndicate Under Statutes Of California To Acquire Land Provision

Washington, D. C. Nov. 25.—Frederic William Wile, Correspondent, of the Japan Advertiser writes that a group of American-born Japanese have formed a syndicate under the laws of California for the purpose of acquiring land by lease or by purchase, the result of which will be the practical negation of the California land law which denies aliens who are not eligible to citizenship the right to buy or lease real property.

"This new syndicate just about knocks these laws into a cocked hat," says the Los Angeles Express in commenting on this new method of defeating the purposes of the land laws.

"Because the land law provided that no orientals and especially that no Japanese could own or lease land for any purpose whatsoever, it was proudly contended that the laws would finally give the white man a chance.

LAW APPARENTLY KNOCKED OUT

"All that can now be said is that whatever chance it was intended to give the white gardeners of California has gone glimmering. There is nothing in the law nor could there be to prevent native-born Japanese from owning all the land for which they can pay.

"It naturally follows that more of these syndicates will be formed by other American-born Orientals, through which it will be possible for Japanese to continue to raise vegetables, fruits and berries in California and continue to control the market just as they have done in past years."

The announcement of the organization of the syndicate follows closely after the Attorney-General of California, U. S. Webb, handed down a decision outlining the circumstance under which corporations with Japanese stockholders ineligible to citizenship are permitted to purchase real estate. This opinion on the 1913 Alien Land Law was expected to be the final stroke breaking the back of the Japanese gardeners' combines in Southern California.

The opinion held that the State, in regard to corporations which had purchased property after 1913, had the right to escheat all stock held by Japanese ineligible for citizenship. Thus after a time, corporations formed by Japanese for the purpose of acquiring land for gardening purposes which they could not do as private citizens would either disappear or come into the hands of others.

CAN'T BAR PURCHASES

This new move, however, gets around the law and the Attorney-General's decision because the law was aimed only at aliens who are ineligible for citizenship, and does not mention American-born Japanese. The latter, of course, have as much right to purchase real estate as any other citizen of the United tates, a right which is guaranteed them by the Constitution.

Because of the ability of Japanese farmers to subsist on a lower scale of living than the American farmers, and because of their skill in coaxing the utmost from the land, they have practically controlled the vegetable and fruit market in California for the past several years.

By systems of close co-operation and combinations, they have been able to fix and maintain artificially high prices which fact has been one of the chief arguments used against them by the white farmers of the state, arguments which secured the passage of the Alien Land Law.

With American-born Japanese buying the land and furnishing the capital, and Japanese ineligible to citizenship farming it for wages, the situation in California will be the same as before the law was passed.

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BEAUTY PARLOUR & FACE MASSAGE, SKIN TREATMENT: Postules Smallpox Marks, Freckles and other blemishes removed. TREATMENT OF SCALP, DANDRUFF CURED. GEN'L MASSAGE—VIOLET RAYS—INJECTIONS. Consulting hours: 10-12½ & 2-7, 124 Nanking Road, Telephone C. 3702

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Godowns Wanted

GODOWN wanted by good Tenant, lease preferred. Particulars to Box 1340, THE CHINA PRESS.

Flat To Let

2nd. floor, No. 123 Szechuen Road. Apply to Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 71948 D 12

Furnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED furnished rooms two bedrooms, one sitting room with board. Apply to Box 1343 THE CHINA PRESS. 71957 D 9

Business Opportunities

A splendid opportunity for energetic man to start his own business. At least Tls. 1,000 required. Apply to Box 1853. THE CHINA PRESS. 10229

WANTED by retired gentleman partner, (lady or gentleman) in paying restaurant business. Reply to Box No. 1832, THE CHINA PRESS. 71895

WANTED European partner in a profitable enterprise with a capital of $8,000 to 10,0000. Address Box No. 743, THE CHINA PRESS. 71769

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BEGIN at once and be ready for the season. $35 for a course of all modern ball room dances, given by a young lady. Address Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS. 72011 D 7

Real Estate

FOR Sale, Foreign residences, newly constructed, around French Garden. Reasonable price. For particulars, Apply to Box 1834, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10227

Situations Vacant

SMART salesman for Sundries and Novelties. Salary and commission. Apply to Box 1862, THE CHINA PRESS. 10228

BRITISH or American gentleman or lady, is required as teacher in English. Stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 1842 THE CHINA PRESS. 71960 D 12

Apartments To Let

TO LET, flat or rooms furnished and unfurnished with bathroom (New Convenience) in small family, board optional 314 Avenue Joffe. 71967

IMMEDIATE Occupation modern unfurnished flat 2-4 rooms, bath, kitchen, verandahs, telephone, or separate rooms. Western district. No board, Apply 158 Seymour Road, [illegible] 71985

TO LET, for one year unfurnished flat of two large rooms with large verandah, facing south, garden, kitchen and bath. American family. 72002 D. 7

TO LET, flat with three or four rooms bath and kitchen with furniture or without. Rent reasonable and paid in advance. Northern district. Good location. Apply to Box 1851, THE CHINA PRESS. 72007 D. 9

A flat to let very quiet location, 15 Tsongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. 71953 D 7

TO LET: central without board one furnished bed sitting room, also one unfurnished room adjoining. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Private flat. Apply Asia Realty Co. 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 8222. T F 394

TO LET, self contained flat in Range Road, consisting of two bedrooms, verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Occupation December 1st. Apply to Box 1793, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 391

BLACKSTONE Apartments 1231 Rue Lafayette. West 4999. Large and small apartments, every modern convenience, modern plumbing, roof garden, tennis courts swimming pool, social parlors telephone connection each apartment, garage. First class caterer in connection. Apply, Peter Johnson, Blackstone Apartments.

Situations Wanted

EDUCATED Lady seeks position of children from 4 to 9 years, here or in outport, Apply to Box 1845, THE CHINA PRESS. 71973 D 9

PHARMACIST'S assistant, Chinese, for two years in charge of chemicals and apparatus at Shanghai College, seeks position with foreign druggist, or with an industrial laboratory. Best of references. Apply to Box 1796, THE CHINA PRESS. 71871

FOREIGNER, with China experience Imports Exports, capable take full charge any proposition, desires immediate change. Outport no objection. Four languages, perfect correspondent, accountant, etc. Address Box No. 746, THE CHINA PRESS. 71876

WANTED, by a Chinese experienced in shipping and Customs works with 10 years' experience. Seeks immediate engagement. A. 1. reference. Please address Box No. 1839, THE CHINA PRESS. 71968 D 7

SAVE money on stenographer by using a well educated young man. Capable in dictation, good typist, and general office routine. A. 1. reference. Apply to Box 1838, THE CHINA PRESS. 71962 D 11

CLERK (Portuguese) with thorough knowledge of book-keeping, typewriting & office work, seeks position. Apply to Box One, THE CHINA PRESS. 71809 D 18

YOUNG man, Foreigner, 11 years experience in office work good references, seeks position, at very moderate salary. Apply to Box 1624, THE CHINA PPRESS. T. F. 111

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist with knowledge of general office work is opened for engagement from the end of the month or before. Apply to Box 1761, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 124

STENOGRAPHER, American young lady, eight years experience seeks position. Could work in secretarial capacity. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1755. THE CHINA PRESS. T F 123

JUNIOR office position, with prospects, is desired by young competent man. Excellent penman, quick and reliable at figures matriculated, and otherwise highly recommended. Reply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10226

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FOR SALE one German police dog thoroughbred, six months old, Apply to No. 16 Kungping Road, 71937 D 7

FOR SALE, thoroughbred Canadian pointer bitch. Two years old. Splendid watch dog. Very alert. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS. 72003 D. 7

Professional

MASSAGE and Manicure from 10-12, 3-6 Nanking Road, 18, 2nd floor (Central Building) Mlle. de Mare speaks French, Dutch, German. 71959 D 10

FOR Sale. Fox terrier bitch, 2 years old. Dam prize winner last dog show. No reasonable offer refused. Good home essential. 1 Carter Road. Phone West 554. 71984 D 9

Used Cars

MOTOR car wanted. Must be very small and a bargain. Please reply as to particulars and price in dollars (cash payment) to Post Office Box 1401. 72005 D. 7

FRANKLIN Brougham 4-5 seater in good condition. Owner driven. Economical and comfortable car Tls. 350. Terms if desired. Apply M. E. Marplees, 7 Hankow Road, C. 1832, 195 Route Dupleix, W. 3030. 71955 D 9

BUICK Roadster only run a few thousand miles in first class condition, always owner driven. Has leather upholstry with all extra accessories to be sold cheap on account of owner having too many cars. Apply to Box 1836, THE CHINA PRESS. 71911 D 10

FOR Sale, one two seater Buick car, excellent condition. Will sell at sacrifice. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 1750, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 121

FOR Sale, Benz Limousine car, excellent running order, owner going home. Apply to Box 1698.

Houses To Let

HOUSE to let, at 59A Range Road. New paint, Modern conveniences. Contains twelve rooms. Apply 59F Range Road. 71981 D 10

END of January six roomed house three bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Fittings to be taken over, Furnitures optional, Quiet Terrace Range Road. Owner going home, address Box 1850, THE CHINA PRESS. 71992 D. 7

KELMSCOTT Gardens, Avenue du Roi Albert, six roomed house, three bathrooms, heating, modern sanitation, fittings, and excellent furniture if desired. Rent Tls. 120 available end Dec. or Jan. Apply to Box 1847 THE CHINA PRESS. 71989 D 9

FOR RENT, five room detached house, corner of Darroch Road, convenient location. Rental $57.00 (water and tax included) Apply to Box 1849, THE CHINA PRESS. 71997 D. 9

TO LET, 490 and 456a Rue Lafayette. Modern installations. Apply S. Seng, The French Tramways Co., Telephone West 2901. 71917

Nos. 1 & 3 Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road, 5-roomed houses. Rent Tls. 70.—Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 71942 D 12

Nos. 24D & 24F Tongshan Road, 6-roomed houses with bathrooms, hot & cold waters, etc. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 71943 D 12

No. 111 North Szechuen Road, large residence, rent Tls. 150.—Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 71944 D 12

Semi-Foreign Houses, East Paoshing & Jukiang Roads. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 71945 D 12

Semi-Foreign Houses, Paoshan Road, Rent Tls. 55.—Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 71946 D 12

TO LET, one double house, Wonglo Road No. 230, Tls. 60.00 per month. Interior adapted for Japanese tenants. Apply to Box 1657, THE CHINA PRESS T. F 126

TO BE let, middle of May splendidly furnished residence, Yu-yuen Road Tls. 300 per month. Apply to Box 1699, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 119

TO LET, house North Szechuen and Wonglo Road at Tls. 33 per month. Interior adapted for Japanese tenants. Apply to Box No. 1635. THE CHINA PRESS. T F 116

TO LET from 1st December till end of April 1925 seven roomed house, near Race Course beautifully furnished with piano, crockery etc. ready for immediate occupation. Garden, tennis court, garage and stable, excellent servants can be taken over if desired. Rent Tls. 250.—per month plus taxes. For further particulars, please apply Chinese Post Office Box No. 408. T F 393

FOR Rent: From December 1, 1924, 5 roomed house No. 678 Avenue Joffre, 1 bath, ample service rooms, small garden and garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 335

READY for Occupancy January 1st., 1925:—Modern Houses To Let. Three Bedrooms. Two bathrooms, Tiled Kitchen Pantry and Bathrooms. Hardware Wood Floors, Central Heating, Kitchen Range, Screen Frames, Lighting Fixtures all included. Rental Reasonable, Situated on Great Western Road near new Columbia Country Club, Apply to A. C. Davis, Agent, 10 Nanking Road. Phone C-4757. T F 387

Educational

MANDARIN teacher, formerly of Tientsin [illegible] experience wishes additional pupils. For information Apply Tu Hai Chen, 288 Rue Dupleix. 71986 D. 10

ENGLISH Ladies give lessons. English, shorthand (Pitman and Gregg). Typewriting, music. 3A Wongkashaw Gardens. Tel. West 71742

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board, nicely furnished large and small rooms with private baths attached. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N. 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms to let. Private bath, electrically heated. Telephone. Board optional 139 and 22D Range Road. 72000 D. 10

TO LET, large room with kitchen, also nicely furnished large room with bathroom attached. Apply 21 Range Road. 72001 D. 7

CENTRAL to let, beautiful large room for two bachelors or married couple also single room, excellent board. 103 Szechuen Road, corner Jinkee, Left 3rd floor. 72004

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms and apartments including light, water tax. Board optional daily rates accepted. 310 Bis and 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2865. 71875

TO LET, with board furnished attic room by family in Quinsan Garden. Apply to Box 748, THE CHINA PRESS

TO LET, lovely furnished rooms with private bathroom, facing south, verandah. Near French Park and tram. First class food, garage, Apply 489 Rue Lafayette. 71956 D 12

ACCOMMODATION in private home is offered British or American couple. Comfortable room with bathroom attached. Modern sanitation. Reasonable terms. References required. Further inquiries to Box No. 1844, THE CHINA PRESS. 71972 D 9

"Y" pay more? At Eighteen Quinsan Gardens, you get the best. American home cooking, cleanest, comfiest, rooms and best service in Shanghai for seventy five dollars a month. 71771

TO LET. Well furnished 2 rooms, with or without board. Apply 20 a North Szechuen Road. Phone West 4013. 71923

TO LET. Comfortably furnished double and single rooms and good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road. (near Race Course). Tel. West 805. 71924 D 10

VACANT large well furnished room with private bathroom. First class food and service. 7 Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road. 71889 D 7

LEYTON'S, a new private boarding house well furnished single and double rooms latest sanitary arrangement. Bathroom to each. Running hot and cold water. No. A. 101 Avenue Road (near Majestic Hotel) Phone West 3056. 71888 D 9

FOR Rent: For several months fine large furnished residence on Avenue Joffre, 10 main rooms, beautiful gardens, three tennis courts, etc. A very large property. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 378

FURNISHED rooms to let, $25:00, $30:00 $35:00. Apply soon to No. 6 Ward Road. T. F. 122

TO LET, a flat, two rooms furnished, with large verandah, kitchen and bath, 37 Quinsan Road, T F O 23

Unfurnished Rooms To Let

TO LET, with immediate possession, unfurnished detached residence. No. 67 Route Mayen, containing seven rooms, also garage. Rent Tls. 110. Electrical fittings taken over if desired. Address Box No. 1841, THE CHINA PRESS. 71987

Real Estate For Sale

FOR Sale: Valley Hotel in Kuling with adjoining bungalow. 19 rooms fully furnished. Excellent location. Reasonable price. For particulars apply to ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C8222. T F 39[illegible]

DESIRABLE Lot For Sale:—About Four Mow situated on South side of Great Western Road about 300 yards west of new Columbia Country Club. Frontage full width directly on road. All high land. Apply to A. C. Davis Agent, 60 Nanking Road. Phone C-4757. T F 388

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150 H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright, Woosung. T F 2

TO reduce stocks we sell New Bicycles and Sewing Machines, famous brands, at importers cost prices. Also Heating Stoves at discount. Otto Wiesinger & Co., Ltd., 6 Kiangse Road. 72009

SAMPLE Sale—numerous articles at cheap prices. Only one of each kind. Suitable for Christmas gifts, etc. 20 Foochow Road, corner of Kiangse Road. 72008 D 7

INDUSTRIAL Mission sales, at 83 Avenue Du Roi Albert, cross stitch, Toys, Tapestry, Bags, Szechuen silk, Embroidered kimonas, many inexpensive articles, Tel. West 4076. 71991 D. 13

CABIN motor boat, 4 Bunks, Stove, Marine Toilet, kerosene engine, excellent condition, Tls 900.00. Apply to Box 1846 THE CHINA PRESS. 71975 D. 10

FOR Sale, Persian carpets of different sizes, amongst them some antique carpets. Apply to M. H. A. Ouskouli, 41 Kiangse Road. 10221 D 14

PRIVATE riesha for sale, good as new, price $49.50. Call Henry the Tailor, 7 Seward Road. 71949 D 7

FOR Sale, in perfect condition very fine baby grand piano in mahogany case piano by Kemmler and recently completely reconditioned by Messrs. Montrie. Call North 824 after 5.00 p.m. for appointment to examine. 71950 D 7

FOR Sale, at sacrifice. Indian scout motor cycle and pressed steel sidecar. Electric lighted. Perfect condition throughout. Phone Wood, West 2276. 71878 D 6

BEAUTIFUL KIMONAS
Just received from Japan, a huge stock. Christmas gifts for wife or husband. Prices are very moderate. Sale at show room 12A-14 Kungping Road off Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Watanabe's Hospital. 71795

Offices, To Let

FOR Rent, from office rooms, about 1,000 square feet, first floor, near-corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1288, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 338

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

FOR Rent: Nice suite of offices at No. 3 Canton Road—1,500 square feet. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 381

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

FOR Rent: Suite of rooms in central district, suitable for offices or for single office and small living flat. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 361

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road Central 8222. T F 360

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank available shortly in part or whole Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA RESS. 10023 M 31

Furniture For Sale

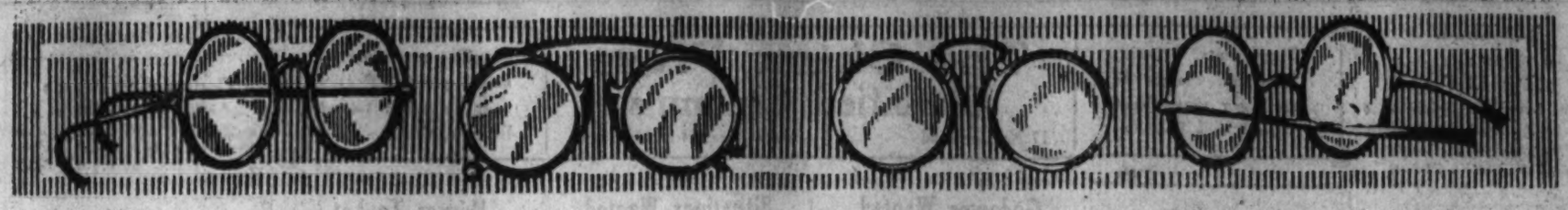
NEW four roomed house furnishings for sale, complete with kitchen utensils, stoves, etc. House can be taken over on new lease. Wayside district, Apply to Box 1822, THE CHINA PRESS. 71866 D 7

Houses For Sale

FOR SALE, boarding house. New house, in the best part of the town, minute from tram, all modern conveniences; 12 nicely furnished rooms, garage, for sale as a going concern. Address Box No. 1848, THE CHINA PRESS. 71988 D. 10

FOR Sale, fully furnished eight roomed house. Excellent location. Suitable for boarding house. Price reasonable. Apply 19 Nanzing Road. 71935 D 7

FOR Sale: Foreign residence in Nagasaki. Modern conveniences developed garden, fine view on sea. Reasonable price. For particulars Apply to Asia Realty Co. Tel. C. 8222. T F 376



"The Value of Eyesight"

LAST month an incident occurred that is so typical that I want to tell it to you. Because it is a typical instance, it has a very definite relation to you and to your family.

Into my office one day came an old, retired seacaptain, and his wife. They came for optical attention. It seems that the old man who passed his time puttering around the little shipyard he had bought with his savings, had been accused by some of his friends of snubbishness. He had failed several times to respond to greetings on the street or to friendly waves from passing crafts in the harbour. His old friends had felt hurt and had talked. At last these remarks came to the attention of the old captain's energetic wife. The next day they appeared in my office, because she knew that if her man had failed to acknowledge a greeting it was only because he did not see it.

I went through the usual tests, and finally put on the trial-frame and began inserting the lenses to find the ones that would give the clearest, most comfortable vision. Nearer and nearer I came, clearer and clearer became the old man's sight until—

"Martha!" he shouted, "Martha, I can see them now, clear as I used to years ago. God bless the eye-glass man!"

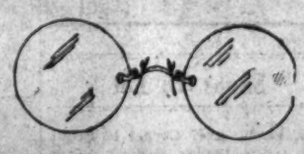
This incident is typical, not because of the old man's gratitude for the service rendered by the optometrist and the lenses, but because it reveals a man going through life, working at his daily tasks, unmindful of the fact that the vision he should have is not his, ignorant of the fact that the hand of time had drawn a veil across his eyes, unknowing that the majesty of nature, the solace of great books, the comfort of a friend's smile were not so fully his as God had intended.

As you sit comfortably before your fire this evening, I am going to ask you to make a test with me. Have someone bandage your eyes and keep them so for five minutes. You are sightless. Try to find your pipe, or, if you are not of the pipe-smoking sex, try to find any small article which you use constantly. Is it your sewing, Madam? Why try to sew without eyes? Why fumble for your book when you cannot read? Why find your pipe, sir, when you will have such difficulty lighting it and when the good book that usually accompanies the "Pipe of Peace" is closed to you forever?

My friend, I would not frighten you. Impaired vision does not always, or even in a majority of cases, mean blindness. But the test I have asked you to make will indicate to you the inestimable service your eyes perform for you every waking hour, without complaining, without thought, and, too often, without proper care or aid.

We are creatures of habit, and we are so built that we accept a natural—yes, as inevitable and irremovable—those great gifts which nature has bestowed upon us. We have sound limbs and never notice our feet until a twinge of pain reminds us of the value of two good feet. Then we care for them, if we are wise. We have strong, able hands, and we are totally unmindful of the services of our fingers until we cut one. Then we know how valuable that finger is, and how grateful we should be for the evolution that gave us that marvel of the human hand.

Scan briefly, if you will, any history of the human body from the simple protozoa to the man of to-day, and then tell me if there is any more thrilling, more impressive, more terrifying story than that of the struggle up from that first cell becoming sensitive tc light, seeking the rays of the sun, and finally emerging, after millions of years of trial and error, choice and discard, the wonderful instrument which no human can quite comprehend the eye. There is no story in the whole history of evolution comparable to it. In its presence we must, if we are thoughtful, become reverential.



You are probably saying to yourselves, as most people say, "My eyes are all right. I can see perfectly." But you can never can tell whether your eyes are right or not unless you have them examined by a reputable and conscientious optometrist. I know, from my experience, that six out of 10 people have defective vision, many of whom are entirely unsuspicious of this defect, but go through the years with the strain of sub-standard vision tearing down their nerve-resistance, producing fatigue, headaches, nervousness and sleeplessness, now or later.

And now, let me emphasize the importance of caring for your eyes, of preserving the priceless heritage that is yours. Have your eyes examined once a year. Remove the doubt. Know and be secure in your knowledge.

The O.I.C. organization has proved exceptional aptness in examining the eyes and fitting the glasses of the leading business and professional men and women of Shanghai. Take advantage of this service.

Oh I See!

Oculists' Institute Co.

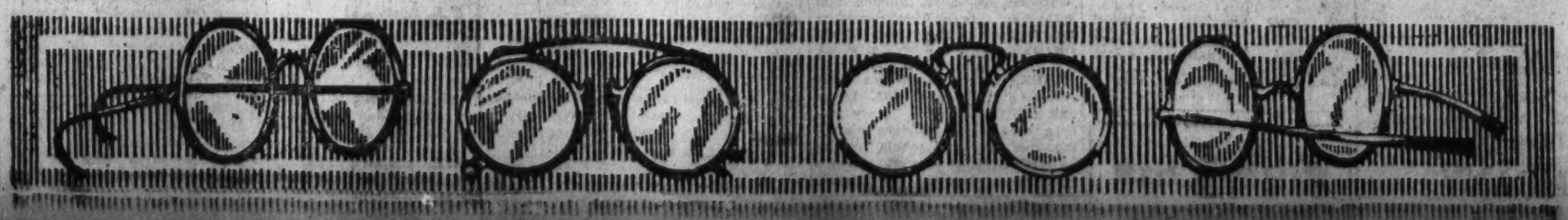
Oculists—Optometrists—Opticians

49a—50 Nanking Road

Nanking Road Honan Road

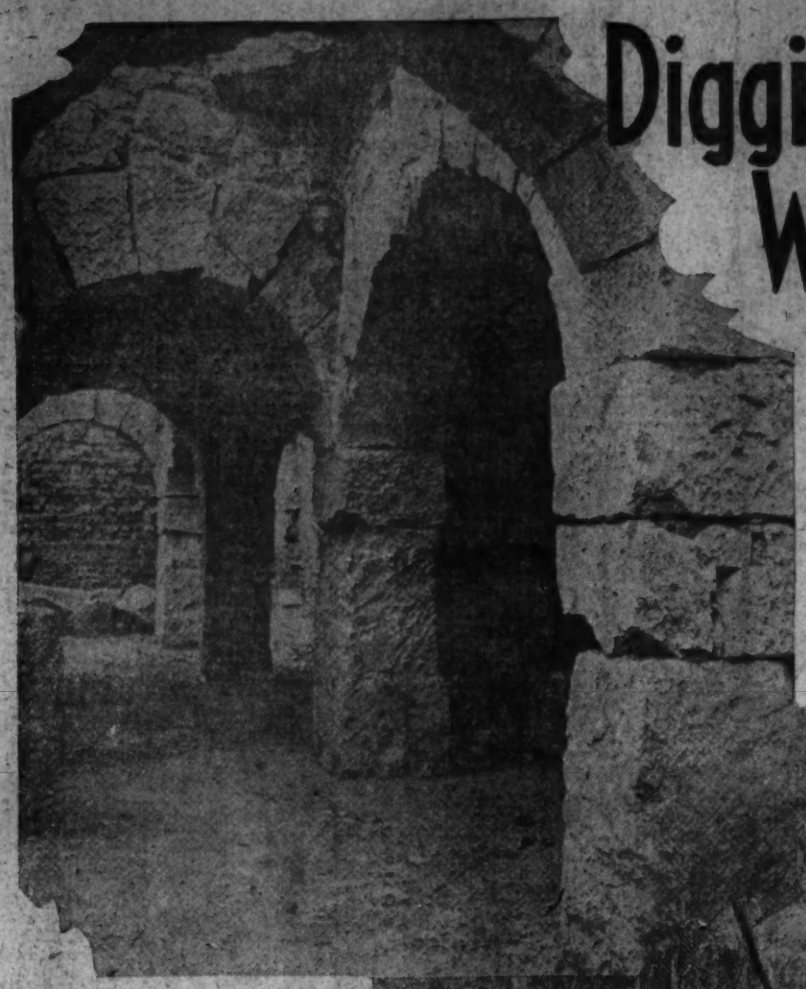
Telephone C. 8500—(4 Lines)

Oh I See!



Digging Up the Subterranean Palace Where Wicked Nero Held His Revels

And Where the Vandal King, Genseric, Turned Harems Into Dungeons for the Empress Eudoxia and Her Beautiful Daughters



These Majestic Roman Arches, Recently Unearthed in North Africa, Were the Main Entrance to the Gorgeous Subterranean Palace Which Nero and His Courtiers Used as a "Summer Resort."

A Typical Roman Feast in the Time of the Decadence. From the Painting by Albert Baur.

BRITISH archeologists, digging near the modern city of Tunis, on the north shore of Africa, have unearthed the remains of a magnificent subterranean palace—the first of its sort ever found—which was built by the Romans as a "Summer resort,"—a sort of ancient Deauville—at the height of their debauchery and glory.

They built it deep down in the cool earth to escape the fierce rays of the sun, with winding passage-ways leading to superb underground banquet halls, baths, kitchens and dungeons.

Some of the big rooms, in which the fountains played, and which were magnificently ornamented with paintings, tapestries and mosaics, had windows looking out on sunken gardens, also below the level of the earth but open to the sky, in which wild moonlight bacchanals were held.

Some of the rooms of the palace are still in an excellent state of preservation, and tell a story of luxury and refined wickedness which no modern city or watering place can equal.

Nero himself, most cruel of all the Roman Caesars, occasionally repaired to the underground palace in Africa to participate in feasts and saturnalias, and revels, the like of which Rome itself never saw.

Surrounded by courtiers, flatterers and boon companions, with the infamous Poppaea at his side—the beautiful woman to please whose whims Nero had murdered both his wife and mother—he steeped himself in the monstrous vices and cruelties which Suetonius and other historians of the time describe.

Seated drunken at the banquet table, Nero had himself crowned with vine leaves and worshipped as an immortal god, while Christian virgins were brought in and sacrificed in his honor.

While the revelers drank and sang paeans of praise and bowed down to Nero, captives were dragged from the dungeons, first made drunken and then tortured for his amusement.

The subterranean palace was used for banquets and revels by subsequent emperors of the decadence, including Diocletian, Theodosius and Valentinian.

But the time was soon to come when this same secret palace which had been the scene of the triumphs and orgies of cruel Roman emperors and queens was to witness a poetic vengeance of a most appalling kind.

The Romans held Africa as a province from a time before the birth of Christ up to about the year 439 A. D.

At that period there arose in Eastern Germany a nation, or rather a set of tribes, called the Vandals, who threatened and finally conquered Rome. One of their great leaders was the Vandal king, Genseric, lame, cruel, vicious, an able military leader, filled with a bitter and lasting hate toward the Romans.

Not content with laying waste Italy, Genseric led a horde of eighty thousand Vandals through Spain, by ships to the North Shore of Africa, and conquered the entire province, driving the Romans out.

The Roman capital in Africa was Carthage, the great city which Rome had captured from the Carthaginians centuries before, almost on the exact site of the modern Tunis, and consequently within a mile or two of this superb subterranean palace which had been the scene of so many imperial orgies.

Genseric, the Vandal king, made it his own. He moved in with his retinue, and learned the history of its secret underground chambers.

When he discovered how emperors and empresses had filled its dungeons not only with Christians but with captive members of his own race, to be brought out like animals and martyrized for their cruel amusement, he conceived a savage and terrible vengeance.

At that time the Emperor Valentinian III was on the throne of Rome. His empress was Eudoxia, a proud, insolent and beautiful patrican lady, who had two equally beautiful grown daughters.

The lame and hideous Vandal king, who had meanwhile become the greatest pirate leader of his time, terrorizing the whole basin of the Mediterranean from his headquarters near Tunis, got together a fleet of ships, loaded them with his cut-throat followers, and set sail for Rome.

While his other marauders were looting the city, Genseric, followed by his own chosen band, broke into the palace. He didn't take the trouble to murder Valentinian, the emperor. He didn't even bother to look for him. But he dragged the queen and her two daughters nude, by the hair, from their royal couches, loaded them with chains, and took them back as slaves to Africa.

The three unhappy women were thrown into the black dungeons, and Genseric gave a mighty banquet in the brilliantly lighted adjoining hall to celebrate his home-coming.

The tables were turned at last.

A few more centuries, and the old subterranean palace was buried and forgotten—the entrances choked with sand, the surrounding country desolated.

Now, at last, it has been dug up again, revealing its hidden secrets to the archeologists. The palace, as they have discovered, was a series of connecting suites, each called a little "palace" in itself. They were named from mosaic pictures on the walls, and include the Hunting Palace (or Palace of the Bear), the Fishing Palace, the Palace of Amphitrite, and the Palace with the Portrait of a Roman Lady.

They were made as luxurious and comfortable as any palace above ground; everything that could make life pleasant and easy was introduced, and the relics give a splendid synthetic picture of the luxuries of those far-off times.

The apartments were arranged with the special object of preventing the dwellers there from feeling the heat of Summer, and in order to increase the coolness, trees were planted in the sunken courtyards, so that fresh air came in, and a subdued light filtering through the thick green leaves which no direct rays of the sun could penetrate. At the entrances to the sleeping apartments little fountains of water continually played to cool the air as it entered.

The palace still contains, in an excellent state of preservation, some magnificent specimens of Roman art.

The excavations are not yet completed, and it is believed that further digging will reveal additional works of art and may, as well, throw more light on the history of the secret palace where Nero played, and where later the Vandal king dragged the Roman Empress Eudoxia and her daughters to be his slaves.

The Empress Eudoxia, Who Was Held Captive in the Underground Palace by the Cruel Vandal King, Genseric.

Recently Unearthed Ruins of One of the Chambers in the Underground Palace in "the Decadent Deauville of the Ancient World."

The Capture of the Roman Empress Eudoxia and Her Daughters by Genseric, 450 A. D. From a Painting in the Munich Gallery of Art.

Map of the African Coast, Where Nero's Palace Is Being Dug Up. Arrows Indicate the Path of the Conquering Vandals Under Genseric.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

At The Theaters

CARLTON THEATER

Starting today, "The Isle of Lost Ships," featuring Anna Q. Nilsson, Milton Sills, Frank Campeau and Walter Long.

ISIS THEATER

Starting next Wednesday, "Over the Hill," William Fox's remarkable photoplay based on the poem by Will Carleton.

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting tomorrow, "Konigsmark," from the romantic story by Pierre Benoit.

"Over The Hill" Big Feature Booked For Isis

"Over the Hill," hailed universally as one of the greatest of all motion pictures, will begin a run at the Isis Theater on Wednesday, December 10, for indefinite engagement. This remarkable photoplay, produced by William Fox, has been taking the world by storm and is smashing every previous record for continuous runs wherever it is shown.

"Over the Hill" does not dazzle the eye, it does not owe its huge success to the fact that an immense amount of money was spent in its production; but the story is one that goes straight to the heart and makes the spectator live again his childhood days—it takes him back to those golden hours with mother.

Aside from the motion picture "fans" who have been insistent that "Over the Hill" be shown here, it is expected that hundreds of persons will see the photoplay because of their love for and familiarity with the poems of Will Carleton, known as the "Farm Poet," whose popularity in America was as great at one time as that of James Whitcomb Riley today. Carleton's poems were recited at every school commencement or other public gathering for years; in fact, no program of twenty years ago was complete without the poems on which this picture is based, or other such familiar pieces as "I've Gone With a Handsome Man" or "Betsy and I Are out."

The popularity of the picture has made Mrs. Mary Carr, who created the role of Ma Benton in the picture, one of the best known characters on the screen today. Although she has been extremely busy in new pictures at the Fox studios, a widespread demand for personal appearance has compelled her from time to time to abandon her studio work temporarily and make tours so that people could see in the flesh the woman they had come to love by reason of her work in "Over the Hill."

"Over the Hill" was many months in the making. The idea for a picture based on Will Carleton's poems was conceived by William Fox himself. Much of the humanly sympathetic detail is the product of his keen-sightedness and knowledge of human nature, inspired by his love of "just plain folks" and a desire to give them a picture which every man, woman and child would like. He entrusted the directing of the picture to Harry Millarde, who worked from a scenario written by Paul H. Sloane.

As an example of the demand for this picture, "Over the Hill" recently played simultaneously in twenty-six theaters in Detroit, each of which was packed at every performance.

Although unusual crowds are expected to attend the run of the picture in Shanghai, their comfort will be safeguarded, Manager Holt declares, and he has added extra attendants to his staff.

COMING TO THE ISIS

Mary Carr as the Mother in "OVER THE HILL"
William Fox Production

"Konigsmark" To Be Shown At Victoria

Pierre Senoit has chosen the story of the assassination of Konigsmark, a soldier of fortune of 1694, whose body was concealed in a secret recess behind a fireplace in the old castle of Lautenburg, as the basis of this modern story of court intrigue in one of those mythical Ruritania-like Continental States which have formed the locale of many plays and pictures. The film version will be shown at the Victoria theater, starting tomorrow.

Aurora, daughter of a Prince, is forced to marry the Grand Duke Rudolph of Lautenburg, heir presumptive to the throne of Mergrania. Countess Melusine poses as her friend, but is in league with Duke Frederick, who conspires to secure the throne in place of his brother. The Grand Duke is induced to visit the Congo on State business, but is assassinated, and his body concealed in the old secret recess, while a double takes his place for the journey.

Paul Vignerte is introduced as tutor to Duke Frederick's son and falls madly in love with Aurora. Vignerte, who interests himself in the mystery of the disappearance of Konigsmark, eventually discovers the secret, and finds the body of the Grand Duke Rudolph. Duke Frederick fires the palace to hide his crime, on the warning of Countess Melusine.

Aurora is on the point of declaring her love for Vignerte, when war is declared. She aids him to escape to France, where he is killed in the fighting at Verdun, and the story ends with Aurora placing a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior under the Arc de Triomphe with the thought that it may be his grave.

In the bald outline of the story of this picture given above, it has been impossible to detail the plot and counter-plot, the scheming and intrigue which go to make this most interesting, beautiful, and entertaining picture, in the portraying of which the producer has introduced more incident than is usually found even in French handling of quasi-historical stories. For instance, in the unfolding of the tale, there are shown a royal hunting party, a royal wedding, a fireworks display, a Montmarter cabaret, the divers from the Paris Casino, a regimental celebration, a castle on fire, and a motor ride by moonlight, with just a glimpse of war.

Each of these incidents would make features in an ordinary picture, but they are so convincingly introduced and so perfectly handled that they not only add interest to the picture, but aid in the continuity of the story. Some of the scenes, particularly the fire-work display and castle fire are in realistic colors, and the close-up of Aurora in colors is a triumph of color cinematography. The splendor and lavishness of the settings is only equalled by the brilliance of the photography.

Carlton Will Show "Isle Of Lost Ships"

Starting with today's matinee the Carlton Theater will present for the entire week "The Isle of Lost Ships," considered to be one of the best novelty photoplays of the season.

Rarely does the U. S. government sanction the "loaning" of one of its modern destroyers, but authorization was given Director Maurice Tourneur to take all the shots he wished of the U. S. S. Shirk, No. 318, in the production of "The Isle of Lost Ships." Not only was the destroyer put through her paces while the camera registered her varying emotions, but Lieut-Commander Riebe and a half score of fellow officers assisted in the making of several scenes which required naval atmosphere.

"I was exceptionally fortunate from the very start of this picture," said Tourneur. "When I first planned it I conferred with Admiral Eberle, who permitted me to study his official charts, showing the region of the Sargasso Sea—the locale of my story.

"His chief aide, Commander McKee, proved of valuable assistance owing to the fact that he knew this locale 'by heart,' having spent many months at St. Thomas when the Virgin Islands were first taken over by the Americans. Commander McKee also kindly inspected the submarine which we built for the production, and pronounced it perfect.

"As the culminating stroke of good fortune, Lieut.-Commander Riebe and his fellow officers, not to mention many of the enlisted men, helped in the making of our scene on board the destroyer in San Pedro bay."

A very interesting sidelight, and one that perhaps accounts for the ready co-operation of these busy naval officers, was the spirit shown by Tourneur when approached by one of the gobs on the destroyer. The youngster asked if there was not some way in which the enlisted men might help with the picture, fearing the lad's wish to appear in the scenes, Tourneur conferred with his assistant, Scott R. Beal, and together they "wrote in" a few scenes with the sailors and Bert Woodruff and Aggie Herring will have interesting roles in the production.

"The scenes on the deck of a submarine with the big destroyer coming straight for us," says Anna Q. Nilsson, who plays the feminine lead in the picture, "were as exciting as any I have ever experienced."

Milton Sills, Frank Campeau and Walter Long are also featured in the picture.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire neck, etc. It improves the general health with quickly restoring long-standing irritable, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

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APOLLO THEATRE

TODAY THREE TIMES

At 3 p.m., 5.30 and 9.15

Starting Tomorrow Twice Daily at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT

Premier of All Premieres!

GALA OCCASION EXTRAORDINARY

Triumphant Presentation for the First Time in Shanghai of the Super-Colossal Production with Lon Chaney, Ernest Torrence, Patsy Ruth Miller, Norman Kerry, Tully Marshall, Lewis Stone, Gladys Brockwell, Raymond Hatton, Brandon Hurst, Winifred Bryson, Kate Lester, Nigel de Brulliere, Harry Van Meter, Eulalie Jensen

and a supporting cast of 3091 professional players

The Greatest Screen Attraction of the Age!

The Hunchback of Notre Dame

with LON CHANEY

Presented by CARL LAEMMLE

Now Playing in London Simultaneously in 35 Theatres

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Settings of Stupendous Size and Unparalleled Magnificence

YOU MUST NOT MISS IT—ALL SHANGHAI WILL BE THERE

MARKS THE PEAK OF THE SOCIAL SEASON

A Triumph of Dramaturgy and Lavish Expenditure Guided by Good Taste

Avoid Disappointment!

Reserve Seats in Advance: Night Shows at Moutries
Daytime Shows at the Apollo Theatre

Empire Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT

at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THE INCOMPARABLE

TOM MIX

IN HIS BEST PICTURE

"The Texan"

A face comedy of the Wild and Woolly West.

A mixture of Cold Chills and Big Laughs.

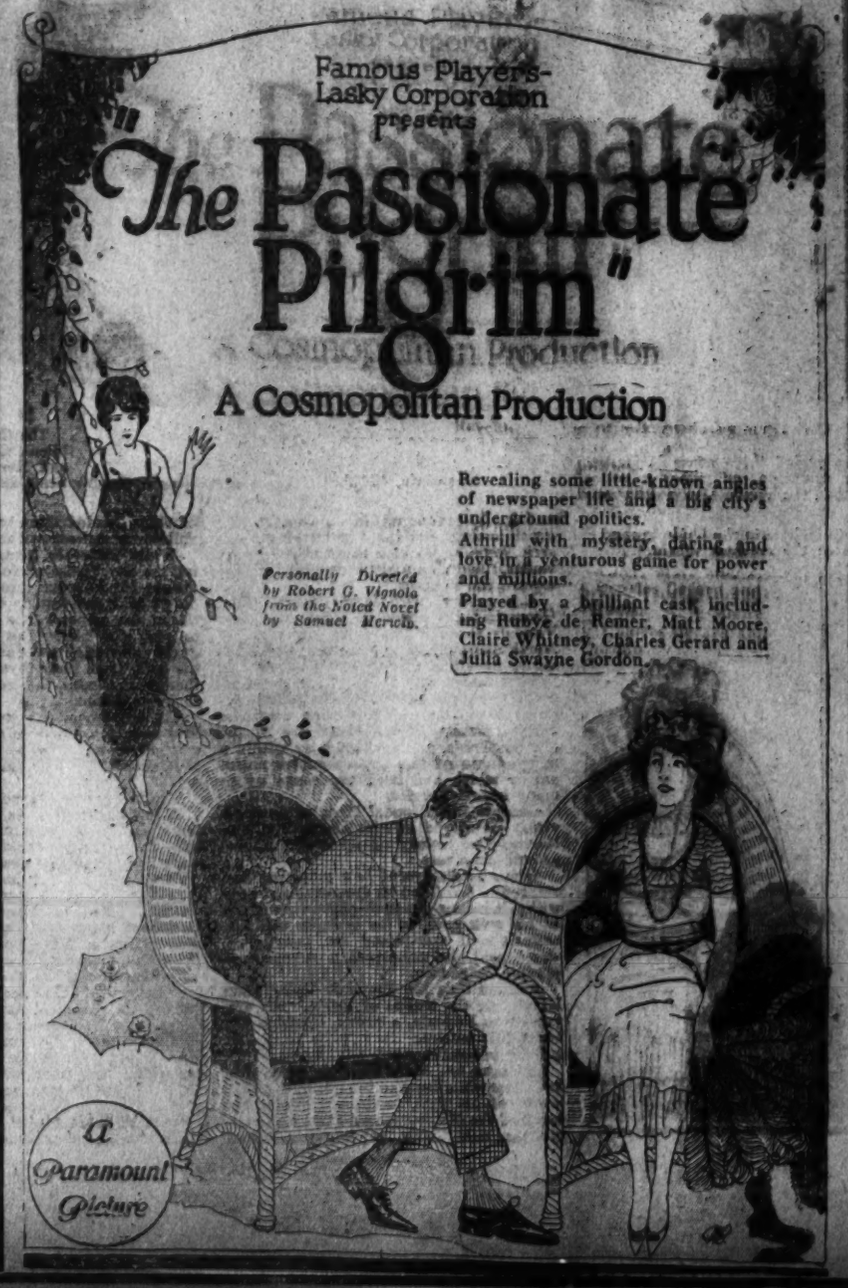
ISIS THEATRE

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at 3, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation presents

"The Passionate Pilgrim"

A Cosmopolitan Production



Revealing some little-known angles of newspaper life and a big city's underground politics.

Athrill with mystery, daring and love in a venturous game for power and millions.

Played by a brilliant cast including Rubye de Remer, Matt Moore, Claire Whitney, Charles Gerard and Julia Swayne Gordon.

Personally Directed by Robert G. Vignola from the Noted Novel by Samuel Merwin.

A Paramount Picture

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

Today—Last 2 Performances at 3.15 and 9.15 p.m.

The Screen Masterpiece Hitherto Unequalled

"Koenigsmark"

Adapted from Pierre Benoit's famous novel.

There never has been and there probably never will be again anything as Gigantic in conception and execution, as Thrilling, as Interesting, as Spectacular as this Mighty Screen Masterpiece.

No One Can Afford To Miss It

ADMISSION: $2.00 and $1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

Woman To Brave Perils Of The Dark Continent In Quest Of Adventure

Delia Akeley To Face Savages And Beasts To Gather Museum Specimens And Study Native Child Life

BY HAROLD W. BELCHER

For the first time in history a woman will venture across Africa unaccompanied by a white man. She is Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, explorer and big game huntress, who is making her third visit to the Dark Continent. She left New York in September, and was due at Mombasa, on the coast of British East Africa, in November. There she will outfit a safari or caravan of fifty natives, and proceed up the Tana River to the great body of water called Victoria Uyanza, finally reaching the Congo and emerging on the Atlantic Coast, she hopes, a year later.

Mrs. Akeley holds a commission from the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences to procure specimens of game for mounting. Her real purpose is to study native baby life, and she proposes to live in native villages with native women.

She will also act as correspondent of Victoria Daily Colonist and of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

White haired, very feminine, with all the characteristics of the gently reared average woman of American life, she tells in modulated tones of nerve-racking treks and adventures in the African jungles where she has braved death in a thousand forms.

It was Mrs. Akeley and Carl Akeley who visited the White House some years ago and so thrilled Theodore Roosevelt that he left for the land of big game a few months later. It was Mrs. Akeley, with only three birds to her credit as a marksman, who shot a charging bull elephant and dropped him six feet from where she stood. It was she who wounded a lion from the shelter of a thorn bush and lay there all night while the beast's mates made every hour more hideous with their howls. It was Mrs. Akeley who led a tribe of rebellious negroes through swamps and forests and cut short an attempt to end her life by changing the mood of natives to mirth at the chagrin of her enemies.

RIDER HAGGARD'S ALAN HELPS

I talked to her in London, where she was met by C. J. Cunningham, upon whose personality and experience H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, built his character Alan Quartermain. Mr. Cunningham, who once escorted her to the 17,000 foot peak of Mt. Kenya, advised her on her present route and equipment.

At Mombasa she will send into the bush for negroes. As she reaches the territory of new tribes she will have to change bearers. Near the East coast she expects trouble, but as she proceeds into the comparatively barbaric hinterland she believes her cares will minimise.

Her first danger, she believes, will come from the natives themselves, including the powerful medicine men. An unescorted woman never before has ventured beyond African civilisation. The half-civilised negroes of the coast have yet to learn to obey white women in the absence of white men.

Mrs. Akeley will carry an army revolver and will sleep with a rifle handy. For immediate pro

(Continued on Page 13)

Black Silver Foxes Make Her Rich

MISS MARJORIE WALTON

Miss Marjorie Walton, of Oakville, Can. has been made rich by conducting a ranch where she raises only black silver foxes for their pelts. Miss Walton is shown here holding a fox worth $500.

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MRS. BARRYMORE SUES PLAYWRIGHT FOR $200,000

Charges Miss Treadwell With Libel And Slander Of Title

New York, Oct. 28.—Acting under cabled instructions from Mrs. John Barrymore, who writes under the pen name of "Michael Strange," Nathan Burkan, lawyer, instituted suit in the Supreme Court yesterday seeking to recover $200,000 damages from Miss Sophie Treadwell, author and playwright, charging libel and slander of title.

Mrs. Barrymore charges in her complaint that Miss Treadwell "maliciously" caused to be published the statement that "The Dark Crown," a play written by Mrs. Barrymore and based on the life of Edgar Allan Poe, was not an original play, but was a copy and an imitation of "Poe," a play written and copyrighted by Miss Treadwell.

Miss Treadwell, who on Saturday recovered the manuscript of "Poe" from John Barrymore, actor, to whom she sent it in January, 1921, said yesterday that she welcomed the suit and hoped that it would be brought into court "for the sake of all playwrights and authors."

"It is ridiculous for Mrs. Barrymore to charge that I have prevented her from having her play produced," said Miss Treadwell. "Mrs. Barrymore is a writer and is married to the greatest actor in the world, and there is nothing to prevent her from producing her play if she is convinced that it is an original work."

Mr. Burkan said that the summons and the complaint in Mrs. Barrymore's suit had been turned over to the Sheriff of New York County, and probably would be served today on Miss Treadwell or on her lawyers, Sackett, Chapman, Brown and Cross.

Mr. Burkan added that Mrs. Barrymore would contend that the only similarity existing between the play "Poe" and "The Dark Crown" lay in the fact that both were based on the life of Poe. Mrs. Barrymore is now in London, having sailed from here last month, but she expects to return within a month or two to press the trial of her suit.

This is the second action growing out of Miss Treadwell's charges that Mrs. Barrymore copied her play. On October 15 Miss Treadwell's lawyers issued a write of replevin to the Sheriff to recover the play "Poe," which the actor, after giving the work his approval, failed to return to the play-wright and also failed to produce. Mr. Barrymore was in Florida when the write was returned, but he returned to New York last week and immediately sent the manuscript back to Miss Treadwell.

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By Appointment
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Softens Hard Water.
Invaluable for LAUNDRY and Domestic Purposes.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito or other Insect Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
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VICTORIA THEATRE
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
GRACE SANDERSON MICHIE'S
"Defying Destiny"
featuring
MONTE BLUE and IRENE RICH
A LOUIS WM. CHAUDET Production
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Every moment is an unforgettable heart-throb;
Every scene is a thrilling climax.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

MATINEES.
To-day at 3.15 "Defying Destiny"
At 5.30 Norma Talmadge in "The Probation Wife"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

STARTING FRIDAY, DEC. 12th

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ONCE in a blue moon they come—the truly great, the epoch-making picture.

Here is the season's dazzling sensation, the production New York stormed the box-office for fifteen weeks to see. Everywhere it has scored similar triumphs; everywhere the critics have lavished superlative praise upon it.

The world-famous and beloved romance of the bewitching, madcap princess who loved a gallant commoner and defied a king, to win her heart's desire.

Teeming with exciting action in tourney list and royal boudoir; filmed in lavish splendor at a cost of over $1,500.000.

You Will See—

Settings and gowns of a magnificent beauty never approached before on the screen.

Gallant knight clashing upon the tourney field while hundreds of fair women applaud.

Armor, jewels, tapestries of priceless value.

The thrilling elopement of the royal heroine in boy's clothing with her lover, including the leap for life on horseback from a high bridge.

Flashing swordplay, the intrigues and passions of a profligate court laid bare.

A spectacular romance of hot, impetuous youth—as old as time, as fresh as tomorrow.

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MARION DAVIES

in

"When Knighthood Was In Flower"

In The U. S. Court For China

Monday, December 8, 1924.
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2488, In re Estate of Norah Ines Hilton, deceased. Motion to set. Haskell and Moss; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Company, Inc. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Feenaden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2256, V Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Motion to set. Falson and Heath; Feenaden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2642, In re Charles L. Coltman's Estate. Motion for payment of secured claim. Chalfant and Franklin; C. P. Holcomb, Esq.

Cause No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwong v. A. S. Glemby. Motion for judgment by default. Haskell and Moss; Fleming and Allman; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S-V "W. H. Talbot." Petition for approval of sale. U. S. Marshal for China.

Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works v. Commercial Express and Storage Co. et al. Demurrer. Teesdale, Newman and McDonald; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 2422, Wah Foon Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corpn. Motion to vacate judgment and for new trial. Rodger and Hunt; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2523, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works, Ltd. Motion for judgment. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

HEARINGS

Nov. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; testimony taken of J. A. Snell and Victor Chang; submitted.

Nov. 26, 1924, Cause No. 1975, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; testimony taken of H. W. Breuer and S. P. White; submitted.

Dec. 2, 1924, Cause No. 2396, Charles Lorentzen v. S-V "W. H. Talbot;" testimony taken of C. Lorentzen, E. Beausang, O. Martinez, C. I. Graham, W. H. H. Sorensen; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 29, 1924, Crim. No. 712, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Yung Yai Shu, Tsen Kwi Hsiang, and defendant; continued to December 6.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

Nov. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; decision on defendant's motion to dismiss.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Dec. 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2488, In re Estate of Norah Ines Hilton, deceased; motion to set.

Dec. 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2642, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.

Dec. 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; motion to vacate judgment and for new trial.

Dec. 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2333, Wm. Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.

Dec. 9, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; hearing.

Dec. 17, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; hearing.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Nov. 26, 1924, Cause No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; amended answer.

Nov. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2396, Charles Lorentzen v. S-V "W. H. Talbot;" answer to amended libel.

Nov. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2525, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; information.

Nov. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2526, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; information.

Nov. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; motion to vacate judgment and for new trial; notice of motion.

Nov. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.

Nov. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.

Dec. 1, 1924, Cause No. 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; petition; summons issued.

Dec. 1, 1924, Cause No. 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; information.

Dec. 1, 1924, Cause No. 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; information.

Dec. 1, 1924, Cause No. 2258, In re estate of Henry V. S. Myers, deceased; executor's first annual report.

Dec. 2, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; confession of judgment.

Dec. 2, 1924, Cause No. 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 2, 1924, Cause No. 2531, Chinese American Bank of Commerce, v. P. S. Erricson; complaint; summons issued.

Dec. 2, 1924, Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v S-V "W. H. Talbot;" marshal's report of sale.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 28, 1924, Civil No. 193, M. M Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 28, 1924, Civil No. 194, Weeks and Co., Ltd. v. S. Chalet; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 712, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

Dec. 3, 1924, Crim. No. 713, U. S. v. Carl Gunther; complaint.

American Women To Lose Titles

Paris, Nov. 28.—Noble titles will be abolished in France, according to a law drafted by Minister of Justice Rene Renault. Henceforth no new titles will be invested and no official recognition will be taken of existing titles. More than 100,000 bogus titles are expected to be affected, as less than 30,000 families in France are honestly entitled to carry them.

The government order strikes a mortal blow to American heiresses seeking alleged noble husbands, as only the investure of imperial nobles under the 1806 charter remains valid.

Since the war only sixteen new titles have received investures and they are now canceled. Henceforth no government employe, either civil servant, or in the army or navy or otherwise, will be permitted to use a title, and no official document concerning any so-called titled person will mention these prerogatives.

It is estimated that more than 500 American women who married so-called French princes, dukes, barons, and counts will become henceforth plain madames.

Rothschild Building His Own Theater

Paris.—Baron Henri de Rothschild is building a theater in Paris, thus enabling the columnists and humorists to poke fun at him for making sure of having his plays produced.

The baron is a man of parts. He is a duly qualified doctor of medicine and acts as head physican to a hospital which he established. He has written articles, essays and short stories under the pseudonym of "Charles des Fontaines."

Des Fontaines is the name of his country house, near Chantilly, and near it are the stables sheltering his string of racers, entries from which have won the Chantilly Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris for him several times.

The baron's greatest ambition is to gain success as a playwright and he has made several attempts, failing, however, to score a real hit thus far. He signs his plays, "Andre Pascal."

SHE TYPED THIS WITH PLEASURE

Lady office assistants must find many of the letters they type dry and uninteresting. But there are exceptions; for instance the typing of the letter which follows gave Miss Emillienne Reverdt, a lady stenographer of 28 rue Lagille, Paris, very considerable satisfaction.

"I am happy to be able to declare," writes Miss Reverdt in French, "that Dr. Williams' pink pills have done me very much good. As a result of overwork I found myself extremely enfeebled. I had pains in the back. I slept badly, my appetite which formerly had been excellent disappeared, to carry on my daily duties became exceedingly difficult.

"I was in great distress over the poor state of my health when a personal friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I have to congratulate myself now on following this wise counsel, for today all is well—Dr. Williams' pink pills completely cured me."

By restoring richness to the blood and tone to the whole nervous system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people repair the ravages wrought by over-work, worry, malaria, fevers, or other debilitating causes. They are remarkably efficacious as a specific for anaemia, neurasthenia, general debility, digestive troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, and for the ailments which afflict women from maidenhood to middle-age. Of chemists everywhere, or post free $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Asiatic Motion Picture Co., Ltd.

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"FOR BETTER or FOR WORSE"

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A Picture You Can't Afford to Miss

Here Is a Tale of the Sea and Treasure Ships, With the Kind of Adventure You've Always Wanted to Live!—Always Longed to See!

Yo! Ho! Me Hearties! Bend a sail for

THE ISLE OF LOST SHIPS

Some say it is a sailor's myth—this Sargasso Sea—yet the atlas shows it at the Gulf of Mexico's very door.

And here our story is told—a tale of adventure on an island of derelict ships — some, centuries old—locked together in a tangle of seaweed and peopled by a colony of men and two women—ruled by a giant brute with the strength and soul of a pirate sire!

Maurice Tourneur

PRODUCTION

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT

"We'll fight—and the best man takes her"

A beautiful girl, a detective and his prisoner, a man accused of murder, sole survivors of a shipwreck, castaways in this strange place, where every woman, by community law, must choose a mate from among its population. Two men want her—the brute who is czar of this empire of ghost ships—and the man accused of murder! And with the woman-hunger strong in them they fight for the prize!

You've never seen anything like it!

Presented by M. C. LEVEE

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST INCLUDING MILTON SILLS, ANNA Q. NILSSON, FRANK CAMPEAU, WALTER LONG

Personally directed by Maurice Tourneur

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Six Famous Chinese Warriors

in a marvelous exhibition of skill with swords, spears and other ancient Chinese impliments of warfare.

CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME

where they will appear for six months as a special feature in the world's largest theatre.

B.A.T. TOPICS: Showing the various Municipal Institutions of Shansi.

Woman To Brave Perils Of The Dark Continent In Quest Of Adventure

(Continued from Page 11)

tention she hopes to pick up in Mombasa two black boys whom she trained some years ago. They would give up their lives, she believes, before letting harm come her way.

Chiefly, however, Mrs. Akeley will depend on her woman's wit and resourcefulness. She says natives can be turned from harmfulness by ridicule and mimicry.

As she penetrates into Uganda, some 350 miles from the East coast, Mrs. Akeley will encounter natives unused to white men and more harmless in character. The desire to kill will be more strong, she says, but the wish to attack a woman because she is a woman will be more rare. Here she hopes to study them in their own villages, somthing no white woman has ever done before.

THEY SPARE THE ROD

The world has much to learn from the natives of wildest Africa, Mrs. Akeley declares. The problem of childbirth, for instance—no problem at all next to nature. Native children are seldom ill. Natives seldom punish their children: chiding seems enough. Native women never kiss their babies. Monkey mothers do. Mrs. Akeley proposes, incidentally, to study monkey mothers as carefully as she does native women. The primitive, she believes, has much to teach civilised members of her sex.

Living with native women in native villages, Mrs. Akeley admits, will be a trial. The African is dirty.

Novel objects delight him and with this in mind, Mrs. Akeley is taking with her a variety of simple implements—knives, and so forth. A safety razor blade, for use at the end of a stick, is worth a week's board.

"I shall take cameras, including a small motion picture outfit," said Mrs. Akeley. "I plan to get as far away from civilisation as possible. On a former trip I was the first white woman to go among the Wakikuyu, near the shores of Victoria Nyanza, and now I am eager to ascertain what changes have taken place among them since 1905.

"That year I was obtaining native implements, or so-called curios, for the Field Museum of Chicago. My grey hair was a never-ending source of wonder to the black woman, who could not understand it in a young woman. They had me take it down so often that I finally told them they would have to pay for the pleasure. So after that they gave me various of their belongings. I obtained objects that we could not otherwise have procured—all sorts of personal ornaments, snuff boxes made of crocodile teeth, cowrie shell ornaments (then native money, but since replaced by the rupee), and even garden implements."

Asked to describe her most exciting experience in hunting big game, Mrs. Akeley said:

LION GAVE HER GREATEST THRILL

"The tightest place I was ever in was at Boma, where I sat up all night behind a thorn screen to get a lion. He came up to the bait at midnight, and as he stood looking at me I fired, the bullet grazing his backbone. He fell facing me, and as the moon persisted in staying behind a cloud it was impossible for me to see enough to make a vital hit.

"So there I was, sitting behind some thorn branches, with my two black boys beside me asleep and snoring. And only twelve paces away (we measured the distance in the morning) the lion roared and whimpered. Every time he roared his breath came to my face, and as the hours passed two of his mates joined him. They amplified the chorus and kept me on the ragged edge until the sun came to my rescue. I was just about a wreck when it got light enough to shoot the lion—and he was the largest I had ever seen.

"Another time—this was in Uganda—I spent four hours up a tree watching a herd of 200 elephants. They would move about, stand under trees in little groups and prod each other with their tusks, while the mother elephants fondled their children in as loving a way as a human mother might.

"Incidentally, there is a scientific theory that elephants never lie down. I know of four that did in the three years I spent in Africa. Three of these I watched for a time. Two were lying under a tree, one keeping perfectly still while the other piled earth on his side with his trunk, stopping at brief intervals to blow the cloud of dust off. This he did for four hours and still was at it when I left.

"The third elephant of this party I shot—he now stands in the Field Museum. He must have been lying down for hours when we came up, as there was a perfect imprint of the whole body, trunk, head and legs, in the flattened vegetation.

"After I shot him we performed a post mortem and found a bent and blackened blade four inches long eating its way into the body. In his stomach we found five or six stones of around two pounds weight each.

"I made a table as a trophy of my biggest elephant—a single ear, six fet seven inches from top to bottom. Eight persons can sit around it. This elephant had what one would call big feet, for the sole had a circumference of sixty-seven and a half inches.

ELEPHANT GETS HER WIND

"There is quite a story attached to the killing of this animal. It was in Uganda and we were on our way down to East Africa for a lion hunt when we noticed a spoor. One can't see an elephant's spoor without turning from one's course and following it. We came up with a herd in two hours, and got within thirty yards of their midday rest under some big trees.

"I chose a big, hairy elephant with large, widespread tusks, and put two bullets just below one of his eyes. He went down and we waited to see if one of his fellows would help him up, but they made off.

"Then to our amazement, the wounded elephant sprang to his feet and ran on. Following, we were making ready for a shot when he got our wind. Then, with wild screams of rage (the most horrible in the world, sounding like forty factory sirens blowing at once) he charged us. Our shots stopped him and we went after him again.

"A clip jammed in my rifle as I was reloading. I fell behind my companion and, to make matters worse, the latter's boy was slow in appearing with the second gun. Just as I rave up for lost my companion fired, downing the elephant for the third and last time. My tent boy was in the beast's path and escaped by a miracle. It was a narrow escape for all.

"I was so exhausted that I sat down where I stood. My legs went back on me and when my companion called me to come and see the biggest elephant ever I could only cry, 'Bother your big elephant. I want to go home and keep house.'"

But Mrs. Akeley does not feel that way now. She says: "I would rather meet death in Africa than live in civilisation. Life here is so humdrum. Africa gets one after a time. I cannot explain it. You will have to go there to find out for yourself. Mr. Roosevelt loved Africa. He would have gone back many times had he lived."

ROUTE GOES THROUGH PYGMY LAND

By starting through Africa in November Mrs. Akeley will escape the big rains, which fall from March to June. Conditions will be as nearly ideal as possible. The region through which she will travel is hot, but is generally more healthful than the coast lands of other tropical countries.

Near Victoria Nyanza, not far from the Congo, dwell natives called the Kavirondo, a race remarkable among the tribes for their nudity. Mrs. Akeley had been among these people in the past and expects to study them again.

Nearby are the pygmy tribes credited with cannibalism and weird rites. They will need careful handling. Westward little known natives will be met, including the Bakuba.

All these people are given to customs and traditions strange to white men. Living with native women in their villages, Mrs Akeley will be compelled to eat as they do. Grasshoppers, for instance, make a dish fit for a king, broiled in hot coals. When fire is not available, the natives crack grasshopper shells with their teeth and eat the meat like walnuts. The smell of food attracts insects by thousands; they make thin soup thick. For the native, the more insects the better. As for Mrs. Akeley, that is just part of the quest for knowledge of native babies and monkey babies, and so forth—and the quest for adventure.

Matteotti's Death Not Yet Avenged

Rome, Nov. 28.—Dr. Naldi, who has been under arrest for the past four months in connection with the Matteotti crime, has been released from prison. It is understood that his share in the affair is now recognised to have been confined to assisting Signor Filippelli to avoid arrest.

It is not expected that the men accused of the crime will be brought to trial for many months yet.

VANDERBILT JR. TO BE FLORIDA RAIL BUILDER

Great-Great-Grandson To Maintain The Family Tradition

Cornelius Vanderbilt jr. is going to follow the family tradition of railway building. The son of Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt and the fourth bearer of his name is preparing to construct a railroad across the Florida Everglades from Miami to Fort Myers.

The railroad is to be built by the Florida Navigation and Construction Company, of which Barron G. Collier is president and Mr. Vanderbilt vice-president.

The company also will operate four steamships out of Miami for Nassau, Tampa and possibly New Orleans, Mr. Vanderbilt said in making known his plans last month in Miami.

Inquiries at the home of Mr. Collier at Pocantico Hills, Westchester County, were met with the statement that Mr. Collier had departed early in the evening to take a train for Florida. Nothing concerning the proposed railroad in Florida could be learned at his home, and it was said that it was not known whether his trip was in connection with the transaction.

DIFFICULT ENGINEERING INVOLVED

A tremendous engineering feat will be involved in the construction of a railroad across the Everglades, it was pointed out here last night. Everglades is the name given to a vast tract of land and water in southern Florida which as yet has defied even modern mechanical genius and today is in the same wild state that the early Spaniards found on their exploration tours.

The Everglades are really a large lake, known by the Indians as Lake Mayaimi—an irregular body of water 130 miles north and south and seventy miles east and west. On its rocky bottom there is a layer of earth in which sawgrass takes root, and sometimes grows to a height of ten feet. Its blades are as tough as bamboo and sharp as a saw. Numerous islands are scattered over the lake. The distance from Miami on the East Coast to Fort Myers on the West is approximately 150 miles.

ONLY 26 YEARS OLD

The younger Vanderbilt is twenty-six years old and began his professional career as a reporter on "The New York Herald" in 1919. He had served as a private in the American army from June, 1917, to February, 1919, and during 1918 he was a dispatch driver with the 27th Division overseas. For his services he received the French Croix de la Croix Rouge.

After two years on "The Herald" he joined the staff of "The New York Times," and subsequently was a Washington correspondent, first for a news service and later as head of his own bureau. His first independent business venture was the establishment of the Vanderbilt Newspapers, Inc., and as the head of this company he established "The Illustrated Daily News" in Los Angeles, and later "The Illustrated Daily Herald" at San Francisco.

OTHER INTERESTS HERE

He is a vice-president of the United Hotels of New York, the Street Railway Advertising Corporation, Barron Collier, Inc., G. Logan Payne, Inc., Payne, Burns & Smith and the Cosmopolitan Bank.

While the present railroad venture is the first undertaken by the younger Vanderbilt, his family has long been associated with the construction of American transportation system. The first of the famous line of capitalists, popularly called "Commodore," and the great-great-grandfather of Cornelius jr. had a humble start as a ferryboat operator at sixteen in 1800, later purchased a chain of boats and held interests in several companies operating craft in the Hudson and between coastal cities.

Soon afterward he began transferring his capital from water to land transportation, and in 1863 he bought a great part of the New York & Harlem Railroad. Later he secured control of the Hudson River Railroad and the New York Central, becoming president of the latter system in 1867. In 1869 he consolidated these two lines, and extended his system to Chicago by obtaining interests in the Lake Shore, the Canadian Southern and the Michigan Central lines. His fortune was estimated at $100,000,000.

Fokker Expects Everybody To Fly

New York, Nov. 28.—There will soon be $500 flivver planes and nearly anybody can then afford to take the air. That was the prediction today of H. C. Fokker, the airplane designer and manufacturer of Holland, who arrived on the Mauretania today.

"As for flying," he added, "I am convinced that within ten years we shall be crossing the Atlantic in 24 hours, carrying passengers and mail."

The United States Government has signed a contract with a New Jersey firm for the manufacture and delivery of 100 airplanes for military purposes within the next year, Fokker revealed. He came here to look over his interests in th Atlantic Aircraft Company of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., which is constructing planes for Washington. He said Holland is constructing about 500 planes a year, 90 percent of them for foreign countries.

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WHEN you apply Zam-Buk to any cut, wound or sore you may be sure you are using no risky compound of animal fats and mineral drugs, but a super-balm prepared from Nature's rarest and most curative herbal essences. *Guaranteed free from all animal fats* Zam-Buk is the safest, purest and most wonderful skin medicine ever discovered.

In addition to its natural soothing and healing qualities, Zam-Buk is so powerfully germicidal that it speedily kills the tissues of all poisonous germs and impurities. Never experiment on your skin with useless ointments and

BEWARE FATTY 'DRESSINGS.'

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

Does Your Child See a Clean Bright World?
Five million children in this country are handicapped by imperfect vision.
Children can't tell you about it because they've never seen through any eyes but their own.
How can you be sure your child is not thus pitiably handicapped? All his grown-up years may depend upon your action now.
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Fishing Tackle	Motor Accessories
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Music and Pianos	Juvenile Tailoring
Tools & Electrical	Drapery, all kinds

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BY RETURN MAIL!

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There is no danger whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale everywhere.

The Most Marvelous Photoplay in Film History

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ISIS THEATRE

Opening on Wednesday, December 10th

For An Indefinite Engagement

The Picture Shanghai Has Been Waiting For!

A Picture that Ran One Solid Year in New York

William Fox presents

"Over the Hill"

From the famous poem by Will Carleton. A picture that will leave you better for having seen it.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM WILLIAM FOX

In presenting "Over the Hill" for the consideration of exhibitors and motion picture patrons the world over, I am performing a task which affords me a delight wholly unalloyed.

Will Carleton, upon whose poems this production is based, is known as the "Farm Poet." He sang of the homely things of life—the thing with which you and I are intimately familiar. Nor has any poet ever revealed a keener knowledge of the inner working of hearts and minds of just Plain Folks.

In "Over the Hill" and its companion poem he touched upon the same subject which cause Absalom to break the heart of his father, David, King of Israel, and which evoked from King Lear his immortal plaint, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." It is a subject which will wrest songs from poets of all the generations yet to come.

I watched the development of "Over the Hill" from the moment the first scene was written. I watched it throughout the months it was in course of production. It represents a Labor of Love. In it I take a pride which has never been exceeded—or even equalled—in all the years Fox Film Corporation has been issuing pictures.

"Over the Hill" is a picture that will live as long as the homely virtues continue to exist. It will live as long as the love of a mother for her bairns. Dedicated to all the mothers and fathers in the world, it will do its share toward making the world a better place in which to live.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOX

More Records Hung Up by "OVER THE HILL"

All records for simultaneous performances of one attraction at various theatres in big cities have been broken by "Over the Hill". Here are the figures.

In Detroit 26 theaters at one time; in Chicago 45 theatres; Cincinnati 30 theatres, Philadelphia 40; Boston 25; Pittsburg 15; Cleveland 35; Toledo 7; Milwaukee 9.

Many of these engagements took place after runs of many weeks at a big theatre.

"Over the Hill" is hanging up new records every day.

Dedicated to All Mothers, Fathers, Sons and Daughters the World Over

"OVER THE HILL"

Tells a story as old as life itself and as new as the present moment. It is a story of mother love divine—of beautiful sacrifice suffered uncomplainingly and finally rewarded. A cinema masterpiece that plays upon the human emotions, producing laughter, tears, thrills and spasmodic applause at will.

A cinema dramatic production gemmed from Will Carleton's famous poem "Over The Hill to the Poor House" and "Back Again." It has smashed all records in all the places wherever it has been shown.

Three Shows Daily

Box and Dress Circle Seats at the 9.15 Peformance may be reserved at *Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.*

At 2, 5.30 & 9.15

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR The NATURAL-MILK Food YOUR BABY

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924

Business and Official Notices

AN INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS will be held at LAUSANNE (Switzerland) from JUNE 27th to JULY 12th 1925, under the patronage of the Swiss Government. All countries, associations, producers, as well as all Swiss, foreign and Chinese firms established in a regular way of business are eligible as exhibitors. The Fair comprises six classes, i.e.:

Class I.—Agricultural food products and sea produce.

Class II.—Other Agricultural Products and their by-products. Sea Produce other than foodstuffs.

Class III.—Horticultural Products, products from trees and from different crops.

Class IV.—Products from the forest and forest industries.

Class V.—Mineral products etc.

Class VI.—General Section — Colonial Art etc.

Entries are, however, not restricted to the products specified in this classification. Further information and application forms will be supplied by the Swiss Consulate General upon request.

F. KAESTLI,
Acting Consul General.
Swiss Consulate General,
Shanghai, December 5th, 1924.
71970 D 7

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7.30 am and 4 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week December 7th to 14th inst. in the following districts:

Rue Eugene Bard between Rue du Marche and Boulevard de Montigny, Boulevard de Montigny between Rue Eugene Bard and Rue Buissonnet.

71994 D. 7

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

NOTICE

The Stewards announce the following fixtures:—Christmas Hunt —Thursday, 25th December, 1924. Hunts will be held on.

Christmas Holidays

Friday,	26th December 1924
Saturday	27th December 1924

New Year Holidays

Thursday	1st January 1925
Friday	2nd January 1925
Saturday	3rd January 1925
Saturday	10th January 1925
Saturday	17th January 1925

China New Year Holidays

Saturday	24th January 1925
Monday	26th January 1925
Wednesday	28th January 1925

The Hunt Handicap will be held on Saturday, 31st January 1925.

The Kiangwan Handicap will be held on Saturday, 7th February, 1925.

All the above fixtures are subject to alteration and weather permitting.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.
5th Dec. 1925.

71964 D 10

S. S. "WILLIAM PENN" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "William Penn", V-No. 6-W. will be held at Dollar Pai Lien China Wharf on Tuesday, December 9th, at 10.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. The consignees must produce copy Bill of Lading and Original Supplier's Invoice at examination. Launch "DAH LAY" leaves Custom's Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

THE AMERICAN PIONEER LINE INC.
MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.
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71976 D 7

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Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

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American Women's Club

Dec. 9, MUSIC DEPT—Postponed

Dec. 9, MAJESTIC HOTEL TEA DANCE AND BRIDGE Auspices of the Social Department

Dec. 10, ART DEPARTMENT—Sketching Classes

Dec. 12, LITERARY DEPARTMENT 4:30 P.M., "Decline of the Mings"—Mrs. J. Scott Emens.

Best Xmas Gifts

Kodak Specials
with
Anastigmat f.6.3 lens
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No. 1	2¼ x 3¼ in.	$48.00
No. 1A	2½ x 4¼ in.	$58.00
No. 3	3¼ x 4¼ in.	$53.00
No. 3A	3¼ x 5½ in.	$68.00

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Ernemann Cameras
Complete with
Six Metal Slides
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2¼x3¼ in	3¼x4¼ in.
$12.00	$14.50

Vest Pocket Size
with
F 7.5 lens
$8.50

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Notice

SOCIETE TEXTILE FRANCO-CHINOISE

In Voluntary Liquidation

The creditors of the said Company are invited to send their bills or claims to Mr. J. Barraud, 77 Rue du Consulat, before 20th December 1924.

All creditors will be paid in full before any distribution of the assets to the shareholders.

THE LIQUIDATORS
J. Barraud—Weidinyon
71998 D. 7

LADIES

Just Unpacked Smart Winter Coats "Selling Cost Price." For Few Days.

HOTEL PLAZA
Room 517

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Zia Pin Shung (謝品臣) has as of Dec. 1st, joined us as Compradore.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CO.
9a Hankow Road
71971 D 7

NOMAD

Nomad Oasis meeting December 9th

Members of Nomad Oasis, A. A. O. N. M. S., will please note that the regular meeting of the Oasis for December will be held on the 9th at 8 p.m. at the Plaza Hotel. A brief business meeting will be followed by dinner and the evening together.

Visiting Shriners in Shanghai are cordially invited to spend the evening with us.

71999 D 9

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914
(5½% Debentures)

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Debentures of the above Loan that the drawing of the 135 debentures to be redeemed on the 1st of January 1925 will take place at the French Municipal Hall on Wednesday, December 10, at 3 p.m.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
71966 D 10

Isthmian Steamship Lines

S.S. "STEEL EXPORTER" from New Orleans, La. and Port Arthur, Texas.

This steamer is now discharging all her cargo (except prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) into the godowns of the Robert Dollar Company's Pai-Lien-Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of bulk cargo are further requested to send their representative to the wharf to verify the weight of such cargo while it is being landed. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 14 days from date of steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognised. Ship-damaged cargo will be examined at the wharf on Wednesday, December 10th, at 9.30 A.M. All risk of fire at the godown and wharf to be borne by the consignees.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY,
AGENTS.
71993 D 9

Sale of Typewriters

On Friday, December 12, 1924, at 11 a.m., at the Shipping Office of the American Consulate General the Marshal of the United States Court for China will sell by public auction the following typewriters.

8 Underwood Typewriters Model 5
2 L. C. Smith Typewriters Model 5
3 Remington Typewriters Model 10
1 Noiseless Typewriter.

These machines are all in usable condition for ordinary office work or correspondence.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General.
72010

The Shanghai Employment Agency

982 Broadway East. Tel. N. 519

We supply crews for Shipping Concerns, Compradores, Accountants, Stenographers, Clerks, Engineers. Guarantee if required.

71990 D 6

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We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied on the Coupon book system.

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for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —
The China Press
— Phone 1431 —

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 347

The public is hereby informed that the Tientsin-Pukow Line has been cleared for traffic, and for the convenience of the travelling public our mail trains will resume running for the time being from Tientsin to Pukow and vice versa on Tuesday and Friday of every week commencing from Tuesday, December second, 1924.

Traffic Manager
TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY
71913 D 9

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

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WHOLESALE PRICES
An assortment of delicious Uneeda Biscuits and Wafers packed in small and large tins.

Come and inspect our stock at No. 18, Museum Road.

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71995 D 13

NEW EVENING SCHOOL

In addition to our successful day school, we are opening an evening school beginning this week. Hours, 5 to 8 p.m. After office hours learn English, Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping and prepare for a better position. Enroll at once.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER SCHOOL.
2B Kiukiang Road.
71893 D 7

Business and Official Notices

S.S. "President Jefferson"

FROM SEATTLE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" V-No. 69-W. will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday December 9th, at 2.30 p.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. The Consignees must produce copy Bill of Lading and Original Supplier's Invoice at examinations

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
71996 D. 9

LADIES

Just received direct from Paris latest style Fur coats long & short, also fancy knitted suits, and bags, at very moderate prices.

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327-H Avenue Joffre
(Private residence, not shop also numbered 327-H Avenue Joffre)
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5 Ezra Road
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The China Press
T F 127

Notice

IS hereby given to Shareholders of WING TAI VO TOBACCO CORPORATION that the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation will be held on Monday, Jan. 5th, 14th Year of the Republic of China (1925) at 2 p.m. at the Head Office, 233 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, to transact its ordinary business as to receiving reports from the Board of Directors and the Supervisors, passing accounts, declaring a dividend if thought fit, electing new officers, etc. Proxies if any should be sent to reach the Secretary not later than noon, Saturday, Jan. 3rd, 14th Year of the Republic of China, (1925).

By Order,
J. C. Cheng
Secretary
Shanghai, Dec. 5th, 13th Year of the Republic of China (1924)
71940 D 7

S.S. "Nippon"

from Trieste via ports.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above steamer will be held at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd's OLD NINGPO WHARF on Monday, December 8th at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Angus & Co., Marine Surveyors.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.
71932 D 7

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For Kitchen Stoves & Heating purposes etc.

Quality Guaranteed
ORDERS promptly executed at
Cash Terms Only
Under one ton not accepted.

Asiatic Coal Co.
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"The French Silkshop"
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One week only
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on the latest French ladies dress materials, flowers, trimmings etc. etc.
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Chen Chan Tai Fur Co.
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71009

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Having concluded my sittings in Shanghai, I wish to thank the people for the liberal patronage they have offered me. And for my friends and patrons who desire pictures, I wish to recommend Mr. Carson of the Carson Studio, 31, North Szechuen Road, Mission Photo Bureau Building a capable and reliable artist whom I can sincerely recommend as the best in Shanghai.

MATZENE
All Sittings by appointment. Phone. N. 599.
71794

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Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis
Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
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Owners and Managers.

A Few Hints To The Promoters Of Shanghai's Omnibus Service

Why Is It That Something Which Shanghai So Badly Needs Is So Poorly Supported?

By Geo. W. Missemer

Visitors in Shanghai cannot take advantage of the advice which Gladstone gave as to the best way of seeing London, namely "from the top of a bus," as the new Shanghai buses don't have any "tops." But the Shanghai buses have got everything else that London buses have got—where there is the best bus service in the world—and certain improvements and facilities which the London buses have not got, and yet they are not being patronised. What's the trouble?

A writer on commercial or economic topics frequently lays himself open to the charge when he makes a criticism or a suggestion that if he knows so well what is the matter or what is wrong with this or that industry he is making a mistake wasting his time on writing, when he ought to be managing the particular business about which he seems to know so much. But that is not by any means the correct view. The man who usually sees the worst mistakes that are being made in a game—for instance chess—is the man who is looking on, not the one who is playing it.

WILL THE PROMOTERS BE PLEASED?

The writer is not acquainted personally with any one connected with the Shanghai bus service, has made no enquiries from the management as to its views, and has rather an inkling that the promoters may not be altogether pleased with what is written here, but the intention is a good one nevertheless—namely to give a worthy enterprise a kick along the road of success, and along which it is evident little progress has been made so far.

Now what is the situation? Here we have the finest bit of machinery in the bus line that has ever been manufactured. The combination of gas and electric drive gives a smoothness of working that is unattainable in the ordinary petrol driven vehicle. The vehicles are of handsome design, they are magnificently upholstered, they are ample in size, there is a frequent schedule, the fares are not excessive, they are supplying a need in transportation which Shanghai very much needs, and yet, at the rate they are being patronised at present, it is evident that the enterprise is on the road to bankruptcy.

COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKERS

Shanghai has been the graveyard of a good many enterprises, but frequently it has been the case that out of the corpse there has been resurrected a flourishing corporate body. Let us hope that the bus enterprise in Shanghai will never get into the hands of the commercial undertaker. It would be the greatest of pities if it did, and there is no reason why it should. But really it is a case where something will have to be done about it.

The Shanghai public is much like the public of any city anywhere and yet in some respects it is different. Liberal and spendthrift in certain directions it is parsimonious to the extent almost of meanness in others. And so far as the transportation problem goes it has to be borne in mind that to a large extent that part of this community that in the ordinary course would be the best patrons of the superior bus accommodations, as compared with the almost "impossible" tram car service, own their own vehicles.

PUBLIC UNAWARE OF ITS EXISTENCE

Emerson said that the world would beat a path to the door of the man who would build the best mouse-trap. But that is only partly true—they world will only do it provided the world knows the mouse-trap is there. As regards the new bus service, the Shanghai public is largely unaware that it exists. Nothing has been done to "introduce" it into the best society, in this place where introductions mean so much. It is a beautiful creature, but it lacks life. It has not become a part of the warp and weft of the daily life of Shanghai's citizens. It has not been popularized. When it once "catches on", which it will in the near future if it is handled right, the bus service will become so popular that our Chinese neighbors will want to hang on to its vehicles like swarms of bees, just as they did for years on to the trams cars, and will make just as nasty allusions to the maternal ancestors of the employees of the bus company as they now do of the employees of the tram company when the latter enforce the rule against crowding.

What the Omnibus Co. needs most of all is to get its name into the papers more, even though it has to pay for it. It needs publicity above everything else. If it cannot get it any other way it might start doing what the tramway company did when it first started—kill and maim and injure a number of people. It came a bit expensive at first, but it served the purpose of waking up the Shanghai public to the fact that a new form of vehicle was on the streets and it was a dull week in Shanghai newspaperdom in the early days of the Tramway company's existence when there was not some reference to the activities of the tramway company—mostly in denunciation.

TRAMWAYS NOT A SUCCESS AT FIRST

And just let it be remembered that the tramways during the first few years were far from a financial success. Such wailings and entreaties for better conditions from the authorities have few equals in corporate history, as were those emitted by the Shanghai Tramway Co. during the first years of its existence. But the late Mr. Drummond, for so many years the dean of the British bar, merely added insult to injury by insisting that the Tramway company had everything it needed for success, and no concessions ought to be made—and none were made, and the tramways are a great success today.

PUBLICITY NEEDED

Short of really killing or maiming some one, the omnibus company might try the expedient of instructing some of its more skilful drivers to just gently bump some prominent citizen or some prominent citizen's motor car now and then—anything at all to get itself into the newspaper. Or if the Omnibus company would consider even that too risky they might have the drivers "hog" the road a bit so that angry citizens would complain about it, or block the traffic so that they get haled into court—anything at all to get into the public eye. The whole concern is too "dead."

Now, to speak more seriously. The omnibus company has a very fine field in catering to the younger generation of the better class Chinese.

Mrs. Partington had no better chance of success with her broom against the Atlantic ocean than has a Shanghai concern in this day and generation, whether it be a department store, or a newspaper, or an omnibus company, which does not cater to the Chinese field. Once get the idea popularised in the minds of the young Chinese "bloods" that the bus offers a great deal in the way of comfort for the money, and they and their lady friends will flock to it in hordes. It might not be a bad idea to have a "drive" now and then, or to have special hours when the fares are reduced to the tramway level—anything at all to get the public accustomed to riding in a bus. Up to this time it is evident that only about one or two percent of Shanghai's population has ever stepped inside one of these new vehicles. Once the idea catches on, the public will have to be kept from crowding

(Continued on Page 17)

Bsops Croup
It stops croup. That's why mothers keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It contains no narcotics and is best for the children. For sale everywhere.

Copper Mine In Fukien Province With Good Prospects

American Mining Experts Make Report On Nam Ping Prospects

American mining experts have recently made a report on the Nam Ping copper mine area in Fukien province, owned by the Wha Pao Mining Co. This property lies in the mountains on the south side of the Min River and is said to be easy of access. Some of the principal points in the report on the mine follow.

On the north bank of the Min river is the massive granite of the same extensive formation which underlies all this country to the coast. The mountains on the south are formed of metamorphic rocks and it is in these rocks that the ore lies. Both the porphyry and the marble are somewhat removed from the best indications of the ore body but it may be that they both underlie the possible orebodies.

From the above combination of rocks it will be seen that the geology is very favorable to the formation of copper ore, being very similar to certain well known mines.

THE ORE BODIES

The ore bodies, if they prove to be such, will be both veins and contact deposit, chiefly the latter. The contact deposit will include the impregnation of the more permeable beds of metamorphic rocks. The best indication of ore lies along two ridges some 2,000 feet in length and from one to two hundred feet in width. The outcrop of these ridges shows both veins quartz and the altered country rock, more or less porous and iron stained and in many places showing typical contact minerals as lime-garnet, epidote, magnetite, barite, etc. Copper carbonate stains are also found in places along the outcrops. In short those extensive outcrops are such as might have easily come from the surface weathering of copper ore.

This mine was once worked no later than the Ming dynasty by the ancients and their slag-dump, an old open pit and numerous pieces of discarded ore remain as evidences of their work. The slag is remarkably free from shot copper, showing a very easy smelting ore.

The copper exists chiefly as bornite with smaller amounts as chalco pyrite. In the surface ores there are trifling amounts of the carbonates, malachite and asurites. The gangue of the ore is mostly epidote with variable amounts of certain other of the orthosiilicates.

A certain amount of prospecting work has been lately done by The Wha Pao Mining Company and the results of the work have proved that a secondary enrichment of ore does take place at a lower level and they have also proved up a much larger ore body than it was first expected.

THREE ZONES

On orebodies of this character there are normally three zones. The upper or leached zone begins at the surface and extends downward and has had the mineral values mostly leached out of it by descending solutions. These ore values have been carried to a lower or deeper level in the orebody itself and there redeposited, thus forming what is known as the zone of secondary enrichment. In this zone is the mineral which primarily existed in the orebody and added to it is all the mineral that has come down from the leached zone. Often in mines of this character the whole question of success or failure depends on the size and richness of the zone of secondary enrichment. The greater the extent to which leaching has been carried on just so much greater and richer will be the zone of secondary enrichment which lies below it. Finally below the zone of secondary enrichment lies the primary zone of unchanged minerals.

History of different mines of this character shows that the leached zone varies in thickness or depth from a few tens of feet to several hundred feet in extreme cases. In this mine shafts have been sunk to a depth of 180 feet below the outcrop and the bottom of the leached zone has not yet been reached. The width of the orebody at this point has been proved to be about 300 feet and the length, while not proved but judging from the surface indications, may extend for several thousand feet. Thus there is every indication of a very large ore body.

There is evidence to confirm the opinion that there exists below the leached zone, a zone of secondary enrichment which will prove of great economic value, since, in practically every case where an orebody containing copper has been leached by descending solutions, the copper has been redeposited at a lower level.

SPECIMEN ASSAYS

The prospecting work has furnished some specimens of ore such as the ancients mined and such as it is expected to find when the untouched vein is reached. The specimens assays are as follows:

No. 1. Copper..18.27%
Silver ...19 oz. per ton.
Gold ....1/40 oz. per ton.
No. 2. Copper..14.00%
Silver ...20 oz. per ton.
Gold ....1/40 oz. per ton.

When the zone of secondary enrichment is reached ore of much higher grade should be found. This prospect has many points of similarity to the prospects at the Suan Copper Mines in Korea. It is said that The Wha Pao Mining Company will soon be reorganised in order to take in new stocks for developing this mine.

71572

Chinese Engineering And Mining Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., will be held in London on December 8, 1924, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1924, will be submitted.

EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of £343,031, made up as follows:

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's profits plus China Interest	£494,622
Exchange	5,380
Interest in Europe	14,361
Agency Fees	6,000
Sundry Receipts	1,273
Repayment of Excess Profits Duty	100,959
Balance brought forward (less sundry items)	9,937
	£632,532
DEDUCT	
Expenses in Europe	£15,617
Cost of New Coupons and Share Warrants	45
Directors' Fees	4,200
Donation Relief Fund	635
Depreciation of Furniture	913
Income Tax	113,746
Corporation Profits Tax	14,345
Interim Dividend paid on May 1, 1924	140,000
	289,502
Leaving a net Balance of £343,031 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:	
Final Dividend 10% (free of Income Tax)	£140,000
Directors' Percentage	16,625
Balance carried forward	186,406
	£343,031

The balance carried forward, which includes the whole credit in respect of Excess Profits Duty, will be dealt with at a future date, when the position of our interests in China becomes normal.

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FROM
CHAPEAUX FRERES
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Coal Dept. Tel. No. C. 6924

Special Anthracite No. 1 (for Salamandre Stoves)	$32.00
Special Anthracite No. 2 (for Salamandre Stoves)	30.00
Best Hongay Anthracite, per ton	31.00
Best Shansi Anthracite, per ton	30.00
Haiphong, Anthracite, per ton	26.00
Best Chinese Anthracite, per ton	24.00
Best House Coal No. 1 (Special) per ton	22.00
Best House Coal No. 2, per ton	18.00
Best House Coal No. 3, per ton	16.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 1, per ton	18.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 2, per ton	16.00
Best Steam Coal No. 1, per ton	14.00
Best Steam Coal No. 2, per ton	13.00
Best Steam Coal No. 3, per ton	12.00
Firewood, for 40 bundles	1.00
Charcoal, per large basket	0.90

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Coal ordered in the morning will be delivered during the day.
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We have buyers for residential properties in French and Western Districts—lots of from one to five mow—with or without buildings
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6 PLY CABIN TRUNKS
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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1150 B.
Chartered	£30 S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bank A-E	£23¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£13¾ B.
P. & O. Banking	£15
Bank of East Asia	H.$98 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. $725 B.
North China	Tls. 134
Union of Canton	H. $265 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 42 S.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 25
Assurance France-Asiatique	Frs. 500
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$675 B.
Asia Life Insurance	H.$240 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$115
Indo-China Pref.	H.$35
Wiganl"	$5/- B.
Shai Tug ord.	Tls. 87 B.
Shai Tug Pref.	Tls. 49½
H.C. & M.S.B. Co. Ltd.	H.$35½ B.
Star Ferry	H.$115 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$50 S.
Union Waterboat	H.$17½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19½ B.
Oriental Cons.	16/— B.
Raub	H.$3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. $147 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 106 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7.40 B.
New Eng. Pref.	Tls. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 197
Hongkong Wharf	H.$208 Sales
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A. French Land	Tls. 180 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 110 B.
Honkong Lands	Tls. 105 B.
Humphreys	H.25 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 93
H. & S. Hotel old	H. $173½ B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H. $174½ B.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Asia Realty	G.$100
Ravea Trust Co. (ord)	G.$10
do (Pref).	G.$10
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (pref)	Tls. 108
Ewo (ord.)	Tls. 113½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 3 B.
Oriental	Tls. 2¾ B.
Shai Cotton Old	Tls. 99 B.
Shai Cotton New	Tls. 21
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$87 B.
Green Island (comb)	Old. 16 Sales
do	Tls. 5½ B.
Laogkats (Comb)	Tls. 19 B.
Longkats (Single)	Tls. 8.90 B.
Loans	Tls. 5½ B.
Explorations	Tls. 2½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 165 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$5¼
Llewellyn	Tls. 25
Lane Crawford	Tls.105 B.
Moutrie	$35 B.
watson (old)	H.$20xR.
Watson (new)	H. $13
Weeks	$6
American Drug Co.	$40
Gordon and Co.	Tls. 25
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.20 B.
Angio-Java	Tls. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.30 B.
Ayer Tuwah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.35 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.07¼ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4¾ B.
Cheng	Tls. 0.52½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 25
Dominion	Tls. 2.40 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13¼ B.
Kali Gilidak	Tls. 11 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.02¼ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.90 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 16¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 4¾ B.
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 1.07¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 2.95 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.05
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 75 cents I
Semambu	Tls. 0.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shai Kiebang	Tls. 55 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 2¾ B.
Songala	Tls. 8¼ B.
Sungei Durt	Tls. 1.05 B.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 7.40 B.
Tampin	Tls. 8¼ B.
Shai Pahangs	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shai Serambau	Tls. 0.55 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Kerah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taijing	Tls. 1.35 B.
Tianghee	Tls. 4.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
Oriental Press	$100
C. T. and T. Lumber	Tls. 325
Dairy Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 16¼ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 44.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shai Mercury	Tls. 50 B.
Shai Telephones	Tls. 75 B.
Shai Waterwork R.	Tls. 170
Shai Waterwork B.	Tls. 170
China Prov. Old	H.$16½ B.
China Prov. New	H.$6¾
H'kong Electrics	H.42¼ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$59 B.
Dairy Farm	H.$21¾ B.
H'kong Ropes Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes New	H. $11
China Lights Old	H.$18¾ B.
China Lights New	H.$11¾ B.
Peak Tways Old	H. $28 B.
Peak Tways New	H.$11¼ B.

Rubber Outputs

FOR NOVEMBER

	lbs.
The Aima Estates, Ltd.	19,000
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	24,100
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	16,100
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	9,500
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.	14,800
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	10,700
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd.	16,200
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	25,142
Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	15,000
Chemor United Rubber Company, Ltd.	18,800
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918) Ltd.	7,300
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	10,800
Tebong Rubber Estate, Semambu Rubber Estates,	
Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate, Ltd.	13,100
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	42,000

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Dec. 5.—London-Paris Cross-rate.

£1: 85.60 opening, 85.67 closing, 86.44 at three months.

Money Exchange

BANK'S DEMAND SELLING RATE FOR

Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1924

at 3/3⅛ = Tls. 0.14 at 73.70 = 8.32

G.$100 at 76¼ = Tls. 131.15

73.70 = 177.93

Ch. Dollars market rate	739.375
Native Interest	7395
Shanghai Gold	247.40
Copper Cash	278,500
Bar Silver	224
Bank Rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	85.75
New York on London	463
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2
Demand	3/3⅛
New York:	
Telegraphic	76
Demand	76¼

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Counter Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.00 = Shai $178.78

Stg. 1.0.0 = Shai $8.38

Frs. 100.00 = Shai 5.77

Yen. 100.00 = Shai 809.12

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.00 = Shai $175.60

Stg. 1.0.0 = Shai 48.2½ 3/4

Frs. 100.00 = Shai 47.43

Yen. 100.00 = Shai $87.22

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Rates

Demand selling on America 76

Demand buying on America 77

Demand selling on London 3/3

Demand buying on London 3/3⅛

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Bank's Selling Rate for:

It. Lire 17.50 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 8.23½ = 1 Tael

It. Lire 5.77½ = 1 Yen

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday	Yesterday
3rd Year 6%	96.00	96.00
5th Year 6%	75.10	75.30
7th Year 6%	64.40	65.50
9th Year 6%	84.50	86.80
6% Consolidated	69.80	70.90
7% Consolidated	74.00	74.60
77th Year 8%	95.00	95.00
96 Millions 8%	24.20	25.20

Stock Exchange

TRANSACTIONS RECORDED

Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1924

OFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (ord) Tls. 12.00 Dec.
Almas Tls. 6.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 116.00 March
Anglos Javas Tls. 7.75 Dec.
Chemors Tls. 1.10
Consolidated Tls. 2.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 14.00
Karans Tls. 5.00
Sungaras Tls. 0.80
Senawahs Tls. 1.10
Senawangs Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay (ord) 3.25 Dec.
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.60 Cash
0.65 Dec.
Padangs Tls. 5.00

UNOFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (ord) Tls. 12.50 March
New Ewo. (ord) Tls. 7.60
Almas Tls. 6.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.40 Jan.
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.90 Feb.
8.25 March 7.80 Dec.
Bukits Tls. 1.12½ Dec.
Dominions Tls. 2.60 Dec.
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.57¼ Jan.
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.65 Dec.

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1924

OFFICIAL

Shai Docks Tls. 111 March

UNOFFICIAL

Chemors Tls. 1.10
Shai Loans Tls. 5.60 Dec.
Almas Tls. 6.25
Senawangs Tls. 0.57½
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.70
Chemors Tls. 1.18½ Dec.

Hongkong Shares

DAILY CABLE QUOTATIONS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,170 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $107 buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $268 sellers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $209 sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $149 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $17¾ nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5.90 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $17¾ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $17¼ buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $95 nominal.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $49¼ buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $675 buyers.

University Heads Are Under Fire

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 2.—The Ministry of Communications has requested that the present directors of the Chiaotung, Nanyang and Tangshan Colleges be relieved of their posts and replaced by nominees of the ministry.

Men-Of-War In Port

H. C.	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I.C.	Cracane	Fr. Sloop
U.S.N.B.	E. Cariotto	It. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Gen. Alava	Am. Yacht
I.C.	Algol	Fr. Gunboat
S.N.B.	Ataka	Jap. Cruiser
S.N.B.	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Huron	Am. Cruiser

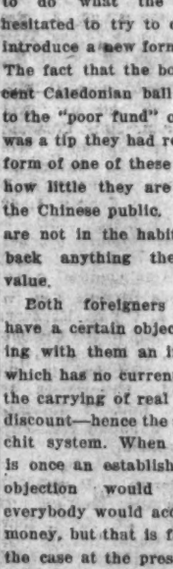
行錄亞東

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.
Authorised Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00
Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Chenz, Manager.

For Quality & Value in Laces or Embroideries BUY FROM "HIP SENG" 21 Nanking Road

MARKED PRICES Every Frame marked in Plain Figures AT THE O.I.C.



A Few Hints To The Promoters Of S'hai's Omnibus Service

(Continued from Page 16) into them by extra details of police, just as is the case with the trams.

THE QUESTION OF FARES

Then as to the matter of charges. To show how little the public is acquainted even with this matter, a correspondent in a contemporary refers to the charges being levied in "large" money, which as a matter of fact they are not—merely in small silver. The introduction of the tokens by the omnibus company was a good idea in itself, but it was a mistake nevertheless to try this at the very start. It could hardly hope to do what the Municipality hesitated to try to do, namely to introduce a new form of currency. The fact that the boys at the recent Caledonian ball handed back to the "poor fund" or whatever it was a tip they had received in the form of one of these tokens shows how little they are esteemed by the Chinese public. Chinese boys are not in the habit of handing back anything they consider of value.

Both foreigners and Chinese have a certain objection to carrying with them an imitation coin, which has no current value. Even the carrying of real money is at a discount—hence the survival of the chit system. When the omnibus is once an established thing that objection would disappear as everybody would accept tokens as money, but that is far from being the case at the present time. The Chinese public still has in circulation quite a lot of German coins from the Kiaochow district. It sees the empty buses and has no confidence in the company's tokens, quite apart from the fact that it means so much capital tied up.

However, the advice here given to the nine hundred and eighty-three thousand, seven hundred and forty-two residents of Shanghai who have not yet tried the bus service, is to take a ride by the first opportunity, and then write to the newspapers your impressions. The more fault you can find with the service and the more you "lambast" it, the greater will be its success. At least that has been the experience of the Tramway Company.

Mongols Protest Against Abrogation Of Manchu Pacts

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 2.—It is reported that the Mongolian Association has sent a protest to the Provisional Government against the abolition of the favorable treatment hitherto accorded the Manchu House. The Association point out that on the inauguration of the Republic favorable treatment was bestowed upon the nobility of the Mongolian, Manchu, Tibetan and Mohammedan races and they are in some doubt as to whether the action recently taken applies to all of these races or only to the Manchus. It is thought that the Government will, in response to these representations, issue a reassuring mandate,

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreas.
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 4

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Harbin	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailan	Kashar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jerierski.
Ch. Eleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund ..	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinanfu	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNE-HANCHANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road,
C. 8641-2-3-4-9
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers. Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.
Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: Shanghai

Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement
FU SIAO EN
Managing Director.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st 1924).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice President: Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
18 THE BUND.

Bankers:
Bank of England
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ipok	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kiang	Samarang
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Kuching (Sarawak)	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Madras	Taiping
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	Tientsin
Delhi	New York	Tokio
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Penang	Zamboanga
Haiphong	Rangoon	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.
C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

行銀業實江浙

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department
LI MING,
General Manager.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK", Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe General de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subcribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserve	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL) YUGOSLAVIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGIARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERAL DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

FRANCS

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-24)	69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Ponichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.
The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
E. ARDAYN.
Manager.

Save while you Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
有利銀公司
28 Ave. Edward VII

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:	
Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,560,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
R. D. E. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. M. P. H. Holyoak.
A. O. Lang, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Hollo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Fransico
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Sungei-Patana
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Vdivostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

SAVING BANKS OFFICE:
Deposits of not less than $1.00, will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.: Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 30,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045,032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,635,000 (about £1,888,333).
Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongs
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarka	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Kobe	Soerabaya
Makasans	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyredes
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM,
Acting Manager.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital	Gold $1,000,000
Reserve	Gold $ 150,000

fully paid
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unions di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.
U. M. TAVELLA
Manager.
W. A. STERLING,
Joint Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Habroon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Tientsin
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domiago	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills or Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold, Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. Mansker, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

1 & 2 Ningpo Road

Capital Authorised	$1,200,000
Capital Paid-up	$1,078,530
Reserve Fund	H. K. $700,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Shanghai, Canton, New York, Bangkok, Hankow.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. P. CHEUNG, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road,
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$530,000.00
(Member of the Shanghai Banker's Association).
Every description of modern Banking and exchange business transacted. Personal, National and International.
Branches and Agencies in principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.
Phone No. C. 3059. K. P. Chen, General Manager.

浙江興業銀行

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	$2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	$1,050,975.42

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
(Peking & Kiangse Rds.)

BRANCHES		FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS		
Hangchow	Peking	London	Berlin	Osaka
Hankow	Mukden	New York	Paris	Tokio
Tientsin	Harbin	Hamburg	Zurich	Kobe
		San Francisco		Yokohama

Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted
Safety Vaults: Shanghai Tientsin. Godowns: Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow, Harbin.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000
Reserve Fund	$ 200,000

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers C. 1939 Manager's Office; C. 6468, C. 6469, C. 6470 General Office; C. 5620 T. T. Department
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Changchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaeshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	Osaka	St. Louis
Boston	Detroit	New York	Seattle
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. B. Sun, Manager,
E. D. Mar, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 1 1924

BUTCHER'S MEAT		
Beef	per lb.	18-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	25-35
FISH		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	30-35
Pomfret	"	30-35
Soles	"	20-25
Sami	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none
GAME POULTRY AND EGGS		
Deer	each	$2.50-2.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	80-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-22
Snipe	"	16-18
Woodcock	"	60-65
Teal	"	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Geese	"	80-1.00
Wild Geese	"	60-80
Pigeons	"	20-25
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Eggs	per doz.	30-35
FRUIT		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	24-28
Chestnuts	"	15-18
Cocoanuts	each	15-25
Bananas	per lb.	7-8
Cherries	"	none
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	"	none
Grape fruit	each	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-10
Mangoes	"	none
Melons	"	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-16
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons		none
Pumeloes	each	20-35
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	12-14
Pebbos	"	none
Plums	"	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	25-30
VEGETABLES		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	5-7
Broad Beans	"	5-8
Egg Plant	"	10-12
French Beans	"	10-12
Cabbages	each	5-8
Carrots	per bunch	4-5
Cauliflower	each	15-30
Green

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Shanghai, Sunday, December 7, 1924

Weather Reports

Dec. 6.—Very high pressures in N China and Mongolia. A minimum, issued probably from the typhoon, passes to the E of Formosa and approaches the Loochoos, on the Eastern Sea. Cyclonic winds around the Loochoos. The monsoon blows with gale's force between Shantung and the Formosa Strait. Overcast weather, at Shanghai and in the south; rapid fall of temperature. Fine day in N China; rain at Formosa and in the Philippines.

Dec. 6.—Weather cloudy, cold and fine. The pressure is rising at Shanghai and falling in the North. The breeze, still fresh, is backing to NNW.

Dec. 7.—Overcast cold and changeable weather. The Southern typhoon tends to pass to the South of Luzon. Fresh or strong monsoon to the South of the Yellow Sea. Westerly breezes in the North. Rough weather to the South of the Formosa Strait.

The East Window

ONE of the Shanghai newspapers recently called attention to the fact that the new motor busses now being operated on several of Shanghai's streets are not as well patronised as they might be and particularly so when the excellent service which they are giving is taken into consideration. It was suggested that lack of publicity might be one of the reasons why the busses are not more generally used especially in the slack periods between the morning rush and tiffin and between tiffin and late afternoon. Since the new busses are comfortable, are operated on schedule time and have reasonable tariffs, there apparently is no other reason for the limited patronage unless it is lack of publicity. If the company which is operating this new and efficient method of transportation in Shanghai would advertise the new service, we imagine the results soon would show in increased patronage. Traveling about from the standpoint of the average individual becomes largely a matter of habit. Those who have motor cars always travel between their homes and offices over the same streets. Those who have been accustomed to riding on tram-cars will continue to travel on the trams unless they are shown that the busses provide a better service. Although the busses have been operated for several weeks over certain routes, we imagine there are hundreds and possibly thousands of persons in Shanghai residing near these routes who are not aware that the busses are more convenient and cheaper than rickshas or certain other means of transportation. We tested this out the other day and discovered that a foreign woman who resides within a half block of the bus line did not know that it passes near her home and was much more convenient than the method of travel to which she had been accustomed. All of the sound reasons which make it profitable for department stores, tobacco companies, and moving picture houses to advertise, apply with equal force to the companies which provide transportation services.

★ ★ ★

AND while on the subject of advertising, we have before us a little notice of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company printed in English and Chinese which tells us and everybody else in Shanghai who uses a telephone that the rates are to be increased beginning with January 1, 1925. Telephones in residences are to be increased from Tls. 45 to Tls. 52, business telephones from Tls. 65 to Tls. 78 a year and in addition to this there is to be an increase for firms using switchboards, and calls from hotels, restaurants and similar public places are to be charged at the rate of five cents each. Outside of the fact that these increases have been authorised by the Shanghai and French Municipal Councils, the circular gives no further information or reasons for the considerable increase in charges and as a result this little notice is about as gloomy as though it had a heavy black line around it and the words, "In Memoriam" printed at the top. Those familiar with the subject of telephone service in Shanghai with all of the difficulties, linguistic and otherwise, which the company faces, realise of course that an increase in rates may be necessary if we are ever to get better service here. But how much better it would have been had the company adopted the well known methods of the great Bell System in the United States, and taken the public into its confidence regarding the problem of giving good telephone service. When the Bell system first began to expand in the United States it met with opposition everywhere, but it soon broke down this opposition by giving good service and showing the public through extensive advertising that good service was worth paying for. The local company, is, according to report, planning the general installation of an automatic system. Why would this not provide the theme for some good advertisements in the press telling how superior this will be to the antique system now used. The development and working of the telephone reads like a romance and if the managers of the Shanghai service would adopt the publicity ideas of the Bell system in America, it undoubtedly would provide more cheer than is contained in the little notices sent around last week announcing the increase in rates.

★ ★ ★

IT is a common but erroneous belief that business makes its greatest strides in boom periods. When times are prosperous to abnormality, most business men think these are the periods when their enterprises make their greatest growth, but this is not true. The times when business enterprises make their real growth is during the slack periods when every possible energy must be exerted to get along and keep above the danger line. In boom periods when the money is flowing in, most business men neglect the real essentials of their enterprises as is so often shown in the record of failures which always follow a period of prosperity. The last boom period which followed the World War was the most disastrous period through which organised business has passed for several decades, the reason being that business men and bankers became so intoxicated with success that they thought the prosperity never would end. They forgot the essentials in the scramble for profits and when the bottom fell out only the strongest were able to weather the storm. Now that the slack period has been on for several years, business has gotton back to normal and executives are watching the essentials. The head of one firm in Shanghai which does an extensive business over most of China recently stated that out of several hundred employes, there was only one man on the pay-roll who is not a producer and this man is being carried only because of his technical knowledge which the firm requires. During the boom this firm had its staff cluttered up with "ornaments," otherwise men who made a pleasing appearance at their desks and about the office, but who were not producers. Now there is not a man on the staff who is not earning his salary and a little besides and the firm as a result is making real headway in spite of adverse conditions. While the foregoing chiefly pertains to the welfare of business enterprises it also has its moral for the individual, who, if he desires to be successful, must manage his personal affairs on the same sound principles of good business.

★ ★ ★

DR. A. W. Grabau, Paleontologist with the China Geological Survey, in a recent address at one of the Universities in Peking proved, at least to his own satisfaction, that Adam was a Chinaman. And in addition to this showed from the writings of Chinese who lived 400 B. C. that the Chinese were the first geologists in the world. He claimed that the record of the rocks of China show that land existed here some 75,000,000 years ago and said that there is evidence showing that the continent began to take its present form some 10,000,000 years ago. He explained, according to an account of the lecture by the *Chun Mei* news service, that animal and plant life became isolated here and developed its own peculiar forms and resulting later on in the political isolation of China from the rest of the world. This of course is but one man's opinion regarding the development through the ages of the land of Asia but it is interesting nevertheless and provides subject for speculation upon the antiquity of the branch of the human race which has developed here. That there is a close relationship between the land and the people produced thereon, there can be no question and for this reason the studies of Dr. Grabau and the investigations of men such as Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews are of vast importance to a real understanding, from the standpoint of the Westerner, at least of Asia, its rocks, its plants and its peoples.

★ ★ ★

THE Oriental Library, founded upon the collection of Dr. George Ernest Morrison, former adviser to the President of China, was opened in Tokio on November 28 and all day, according to reports in the Japan *Advertiser* (Tokio) was thronged with visitors. The Morrison collection of Chinese books and documents was purchased several years ago by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki and taken to Tokio where it is now housed in a two-story fire-proof building in the capital city of Japan. The Morrison collection consists of 35,000 volumes, mostly dealing with the Orient and to this has been added other collections until now the whole is said to be valued at Yen 1,500,000, including the cost of the building. Dr. Morrison first came to China as correspondent for the *New York Times* in 1897. It required him approximately 20 years to make the collection of books and documents. Among the treasures in the library is a first edition of the works of Marco Polo published in 1592, one of the first books ever printed and included in the collection are works on China, Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, Kashgaria, Siberia, Korea, Formosa and a comprehensive set of work on Central Asia. There are books in 20 languages, including English, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Arabic, and Hebrew. Dictionaries alone number more than 400, including the early vocabulary of Mentzel, published in 1685, giving a Latin translation of the characters of the Nestorian alphabet; the Ms. dictionary completed in 1724 by Fernandez Serrano, the MS. dictionary used by Sir John Barrow, who was attached to Lord Macartney's Embassy in China in 1793 and a complete list of Turkish books on Islamism, presented to Dr. Morrison by the late Mr. W. W. Rockhill, American ambassador to Turkey. The library also contains such a work as Oliver Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," in its rare first edition of 1762; a first edition of De Foe's second voyage of Robinson Crusoe, in which he came to Peking and passed through the Gobi desert and Siberia, printed in 1719. The library is more complete than any other in works on the missionary history of China. It is believed to contain a complete set in French, Italian and Latin of all the controversial pamphlets written at the time of the famous dispute between the Jesuits and Dominicans regarding the ancestral worship in China in the early part of the Eighteenth Century. The Boxer rebellion is represented fully, more than 100 works dealing with the siege of Peking being found on the shelves. At that time the library was narrowly saved from destruction. A chain of several hundred Chinese Christians bore the library from the Legation building to Prince Su's palace and a few hours later the library building was destroyed by fire, as were nearly all other libraries in Peking. There are hundreds of maps as well in the collection. All of the books are in foreign languages.

Other Views Than Ours On The War In China

GREEDY LEADERS FORCE WAR ON PEACE-LOVING CHINESE

(*New York Times*)

Some of the reasons why the Chinese are at present engaged in civil war were given in a recent talk to members of the Lake Placid Club by David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Yui is a graduate of a college in China and of Harvard University, and has working with him in his native country 420 Chinese and 80 Americans.

"China is both united and divided," said Mr. Yui. "That may sound like a Chinese puzzle, but I think I can make the situation clear. You Americans have just one Governor for this State. Supposing now he should appoint a governor for New York City because of that city's great commercial importance. There would soon be trouble. That is exactly what has happened in China. That accounts for the fighting around Shanghai. Formerly the two governors were friendly, but not now. Also because there is a fight between two adjacent northern provinces, General Wu is moving in defense of Peking."

Mr. Yui further pointed out that it was a conflict between military autocracy and provincial autocracy. The former seeks to extend its authority over all of China. The latter wishes to establish a Federal government with State rights, after the order of the American Government.

"The people will eventually win," continued Mr. Yui. "China is divided because of the political autocracy of a few competitive military leaders; united because the people are united. In your civil war not only were the two governments divided, but the people themselves were divided. There was a Baptist Church North and a Baptist Church South, a Presbyterian Church North and a Presbyterian Church South. But it is not so with us in China. We, the people in China, are not divided but are one, north and south, east and west. Chambers of commerce meet together every year throughout the entire country. So do our civic, economic and social organisations.

"How can the unity of China be achieved? Only by enlightening the people so that they can take responsibilities intelligently. There is at present a high percentage of illiteracy in China amounting to about half of the population. In the United States I believe it is about 5 or 6 percent. There are several movements in China tending to reduce this illiteracy. The Chinese written language is difficult. We write even our friendly letters in a more or less classical style. This automatically limits the number of educated people.

"Our first step was to try to persuade the people to write in a simple conversational style. In China we have many thousand words which are represented by characters. One should have at least a thousand characters for general use. A friend of mine hit upon the idea of choosing the thousand most frequently used characters and teaching them to the people. These he gleaned from papers, magazines, books and popular conversation. While doing this a college professor was doing the same thing without either of the two being conscious of the other's work. When they discovered it and compared notes they found that they had eight hundred in common. My friend started to prepare textbooks using only the thousand characters. The Y. M. C. A. undertook city-wide campaigns to blot out illiteracy in city after city.

"Much enthusiasm was aroused. Thousands of boys and girls were enrolled. We had teachers who gave to this work two hours each evening, six evenings a week for four months without pay."

Today's Church Services

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Community Church.—9:30, Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11:00 a.m. Morning Worship in the dining hall of the American School, 10 Avenue Petain. Rev. C. M. Drury will preach. Subject: "Forgive us our debts." Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh and Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing a duet. 11:45 a.m. Communion Service and reception of new members. 5:30 p.m. Combined service with Union Church in the Union Church. Rev. A. N. Rowland will preach.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9:30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. C. F. McRae.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God The Only Cause And Creator." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30, also Wednesday 5.00 to 5.45 in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502 and 503.

Shanghai Free Christian

Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren, 6 p.m. by Rev. A. R. Saunders. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m.

Hold Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday in Advent, "Bible Sunday." 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 9: Garrett in D. Lessons: Isaiah v. John v. 19-40. Anthem: "And there shall be signs" Naylor. Hymns: 50, 243, 239. Preacher: The Dean. 11:45 a.m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m. Children's Service. Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 50: Lessons: Isaiah x,33-xi, 9. Mattew xxiv,29-end. Anthem: "Rejoice in the Lord" Purcell. Hymns: 48, 46, 28. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel. The Sub-Dean.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10:30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject Under the fig tree. Chant 23. Anthem "Sleepers Wake" (Mendlessohn). Hymns 58, 176, 124. 3 p.m. School. 5:30 p.m. United Service with the Community Church. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject from root to fruit. Solo, "Rejoice great" (Handel). McBates. Hymns. 40, 435, 336, 16 (Supp). 6:30 Communion Service. Hymns 483, 693.

-:- Correspondence -:-

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE PUBLIC

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—At noon yesterday, I was at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang roads and was attracted by a crowd which had gathered around a foreign policeman and a Chinese. The policeman rudely pulled the gentleman back and scorned him as the man was trying to make his way across the street to a tramcar.

The policeman's duty is to preserve the peace and they should remember that they are employed by the public for the purpose of protecting the public. Whether the public is foreign or Chinese they should be treated with the same kindness. But it is a fact that the Chinese and foreigners are not treated alike. The policemen are proud because they are stronger than the Chinese and they disdain the poor Chinese as though they amounted to mere zero. It is a great mistake!

From every point of view the policemen are in the wrong if they want to preserve the friendship of Eastern Asia. Therefore in consideration of the above facts the responsible persons in the Police Department should pay special attention to this subject of the relations of the public and the policemen.

DEPRESSED.

Oriental Hotel,
Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1924.

OUR SELFISH READER

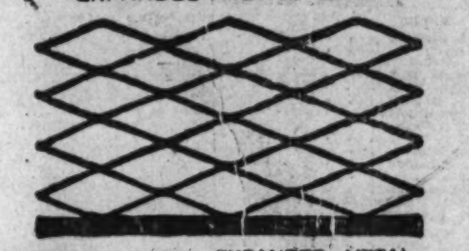
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—May I express a few words with regard to a poor

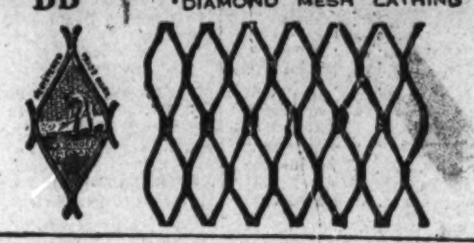
(Continued on Page 19)

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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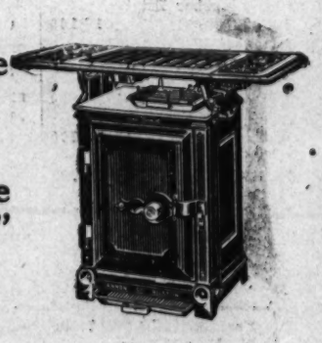

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Question Of The Origin Of Spoken Language Puzzles

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

"Did the anthropoid apes of the primitive have a spoken language?—A. J. P., Chicago."

"How did spoken language originate? Did it come to people naturally, or did somebody have to work it out?—H. E. E., New York."

Several similar questions on the same subject, received lately, seem to indicate that the problem of human speech is in the mental atmosphere just now. There are few problems that exceed it in interest. Aristotle said that "animals have voice, but only man have speech." Cuvier averred that "articulate speech is the grand distinctive character of man." Huxley said that "a man born dumb, notwithstanding his great cerebral mass (i. e., brain) and his inheritance of strong intellectual instincts, would be capable of few higher intellectual manifestations than an orang or a chimpanzee if he were confined to the society of dumb associates."

Lord Monboddo, who was ahead of his age, and whose "atheism" troubled Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great talker and dictionary maker, suggested that the cries of animals were expressions of emotions whose vestiges can be detected in the speech of savage man.

The great question has always been: Was speech bestowed upon man as an original and complete gift, or did he develop it gradually from the simple faculty of voice possessed in common by other animals? Agassiz believed that each race of mankind received with its physical features its particular language, which was just as characteristic of it as is the voice of an animal species. This might be called the Tower of Babel view of language.

But De Quatrefages, the great French anthropologist, pointed out a most significant fact, viz.: "No animal species has ever changed its voice for that of a species nearly allied to it. An ass's colt, reared by a mare and isolated in the midst of horses, never forgets its bray or learns to neigh. On the contrary, a Caucasian, placed in earliest infancy in the midst of Chinese or Australians, will speak only their language, and vice versa."

This shows, as De Quatrefages says, that the animal voice is a fundamental character, susceptible of but slight modification and incapable of disappearing or of being transferred as a whole, while human language is a secondary character essentially variable, subject to transformation and replacement, and subordinate to the intelligence and to the conditions of life.

A clearer statement of the difference between animal utterances and human speech could hardly be made than that of Professor W. D. Whitney: To make language, the intent to signify must be present. A cry wrung out by pain, or a laugh of amusement, though intelligible, is not language; but either of them if consciously reproduced, in order to signify to another pain or pleasure, is language.

"To produce any sound, articulate or inarticulate, for the purpose of attracting another's attention is to commit an act of language-making, such as in human history preceded in abundance the establishment of definite traditional signs for conceptions. Here begins to appear the division between human language and all brute expression, since we do not know that any animal but man ever definitely took this step."

As Professor Whitney himself points out, the barking of a dog to persuade some one to open a door, and similar acts of animals, approach the beginning line of human language, but fall far short of attaining its development into articulate speech, which is composed of alternating consonant and vowel sounds, out of which syllables and words are constructed.

Highly interesting are the discoveries that have been made concerning the localisation of "speech centers" in the brain of man. There are three of these recognised, viz., the "auditory speech center," the "visual speech center" and the "motor, or vocal, speech center." They are all situated on the left side of the brain. If the auditory speech center is destroyed, although the person's hearing is unaffected, he becomes unable to understand the significance of spoken words.

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DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Pajamas Trimmed With Ruffles and Flounces Are Not an Anomaly

There are many women who seem to find a certain sort of exhileration in the wearing of trousers instead of skirts. More than one successful woman writer makes a practice of writing in a special work costume consisting of a pajama suit of some sort. During the war, when it was necessary to get girls to help with the work on farms, it was a fact that they took far keener interest in their work and were able to endure more hardships when they were dressed in knickers and were called farmerettes. There are women who don't half mind housework if they can just slip into a pair of overalls, though they detest it if they have to wear the conventional checked gingham house frock.

We have surely got over the trick of feeling that there is anything essentially masculine about the pajama costume. It is the women in China who wear the trousers, not the men, and we have been sufficiently influenced by Oriental costumery of late years to realise that skirts are not essential to maidenly modesty or coyness.

When we first wore pajamas for sleeping garments or negligee they were made on severely masculine lines. This was because we considered them as essentially masculine. Now there is nothing a bit mannish about them. We wear them with pleated frills, gathered ruffles and flounces.

A charming pajama suit of French origin is made of lemon-colored duvetyn, printed with large blue designs. It is made with two large revers of nattier blue, and with pleatings of crepe de chine in the same tone down the front, at the side of the sleeve, at the pocket and down each trouser leg.

Jade green crepe marocain is used to make another French pajama suit which has wide pleatings of the crepe de chine around the edge of each sleeve, down the left side of the jacket, around the hips and at the ankles.

Periwinkle blue forms another pajama suit that is trimmed with black satin ribbon which edges the jacket and the trousers. A warm pajama suit for winter is made of white flannel edged with cyclamen-colored velvet ribbon. This model is shown in the sketch.

White flannel edged with cyclamen colored velvet ribbon is used for the pajamas sketched.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

BY MARY MARSHALL

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE SPANISH OMELET?

Here's the way: Four eggs four tablespoons hot water, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, three tablespoons butter, two tablespoons onion, two cups canned tomatoes, one tablespoon chopped pepper, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon capers. Beat eggs slightly, add hot water, salt and pepper. Melt one tablespoon butter in omelet pan, when sizzling add egg mixture, and cook slowly until brown on the under side, add tomato sauce, turn and serve. For the tomatoe sauce, melt the two tablespoons of butter, add onion and cook until a golden yellow; add tomato, pepper and salt and boil five minutes; add capers.

IF YOUR HAIR IS BRITTLE

If for any reason, because of the weather or because of your health or because of neglect, your hair becomes dull or brittle, rub a little olive oil into the scalp with the tips of the fingers. The oil must, of course, be sparingly used, else the hair will look greasy. Use it especially for several nights before a shampoo. You will notice the results in softer, better looking hair.

SOMETHING NEW

Mesh Bags for Little Girls

The shops show most attractive little mesh bags for little girls. They are made of silver chain, and have small coin sections inset at the top, just like the larger bags for little girls' mammas. They are finished with chain fringe and handles.

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 18)

library which only contains one reading room and one stock room. This so-called library belongs to a well known college not far from Shanghai. It was due to the fact that I could hardly find THE CHINA PRESS in the library that I write this letter. It was not because the readers were too many nor that the library had not paid its subscription, but because the paper itself does not make its appearance frequently. Being a member of the library by paying two dollars semi-annually, I inquired of the librarian whether the paper had arrived. It was interesting to discover that the paper was taken away by an influential man of the college for his personal use.

The library is open for public use since the fund is collected from the members. Then, is there a right for anyone to take anything away from the public? The paper is a part of the property of the members of the library. Therefore, I dare say, the one who took the paper away without a good excuse is guilty of taking something belonging to others.

I feel rather soory for that influential man who took away the paper for the sake of saving only a few dimes by buying the paper. He has lost the personality and public morality forever. I hope, therefore, this kind of shameful action will not happen again.

A MEMBER.

Shanghai, Dec. 4, 1924.

Do You Dread the Night?

Coughs and colds always seem to grow worse at night-fall and croup comes without warning at midnight. Avoid an uneasy, feverish, sleepless night by keeping in the home a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is soothing, healing and contains no narcotics. For sale everywhere.

Will You Ever Be Able To 'Take It Easy"?

£2,750 for You at age 55, if you adopt this plan of Investment Assurance.

A cheque for £2,750, added to what you save in other ways, should make it easy for you to retire at 55—old enough to be glad of freedom from business cares, yet young enough to enjoy life.

You can qualify for such a cheque by a very simple method of Investment Assurance. Assuming your present age to be 35 and you deposit so much per annum for a given number of years, you are definitely guaranteed £2,000—to which will be added accumulated profits and interest, estimated at £750—when you reach the age of 55.

Last but not least there is £2,000 free Life Insurance, which protects your dependents until you become qualified for the cheque for £2,750. Even should you die after making only one deposit, you dependents will receive £2,000. That will be a load off your mind, won't it?

This exceptionally safe and profitable Investment Assurance plan, with its many advantages, can be adopted at any age, for any amount (smaller or larger), and for any number of years. The amount of the deposit varies accordingly. Your policy can be written either in Taels, Dollars or Sterling, whichever will be the more convenient to you.

Remember.—A Sun Life of Canada Investment-Insurance, Profits-and-Interest-Accumulating Policy is just as much open to you if you can save only a pound or two, or hundreds of pounds. You can "surrender" it for cash at any time after the first three years, obtain a loan on it, or use it as security for business or personal transactions. It will be your safeguard against money worries and will give you independence, just when you and yours will most appreciate it.

Why not investigate? This Plan is put forward by the great International Life Insurance Company, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose assets of over £40,000,000 are under strict Government supervision.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has just taken over the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, and the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited.

SEND THIS VOUCHER TODAY—

It entitles you to full particulars of how you can make your future SAFE—whatever your present income.

E. F. HARRIS, (Manager) PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai

Please send full details of your Investment-Insurance Plan as it applies to me personally.

Name .....
Address .....
Exact Age .....years.....months.....
How much I could put by each month .....

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW CONSIGNMENT
of
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
and
In all the latest Styles
MACBETH, GRAY & CO.
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS
The only house in Shanghai devoted exclusively to men's requirements
20 Nanking Road Tel. C. 4247

"COZY GLOW"

A convenient, economical, portable, electric heater of attractive design, harmonizing with the fittings of the finest rooms, whose highly burnished reflector directs a flood of cheerful warmth just where it is wanted

The "Cozy Glow" is just right to place under your desk in the office on cold days.

Ask for "Cozy Glow" at all first class dealers,

Westinghouse Electric International Co.
1 The Bund C. 7487-8

Westinghouse

Shipping Schedules

Nos. refer to Index of Agents (or Consignees) in another column. Index Nos. are also Agents' Telephone Nos. Shipping Agents are invited to co-operate in keeping this information up to date.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

VESSELS DUE TODAY:—Further particulars below) Emp. of Asia, Emp. of Australia, Pres. Jackson, Tientsin, Linan, Ichang, Chungking, Kiangching, Kingsang, Laeyuj, Taifoo Maru, Hsin Peking, Hsin Ningshao, Hecho.

YESTERDAY DUE TOMORROW:—Waishing, Sinsiang, Foosbing, Awo Maru, Kumano Maru, Wosang, Hsinchi, Kiangyung, Esang, Whangpu, Yingchow, Kwangtah, Kiangyuan, Heinkong.

Vessels are classified according to port of origin. Under "Last Report" is given name date of last port called at or due to call at. Mail liners are indicated with an asterisk.

FROM AMERICAN PORTS

From SEATTLE

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	SHANGHAI DUE
C. 6373	Pres. Grant*	Nov. 28	Y'hama Dec. 10	Dec. 15
C. 4234	Arabia	Nov. 27	Y'hama Dec. 12	Dec. 18
N. 1155	Toyama Maru	Nov. 20	Y'hama Dec. 11	Dec. 22
N. 1155	Dto Maru	Nov. 27	Y'hama Dec. 14	Dec. 24
C. 6373	Pres. Madison*	Dec. 10		Dec. 27
C. 4234	Alabama Maru*	Dec. 3		Dec. 29

From SAN FRANCISCO

C. 2229	Tenyo Maru*	Nov. 20	H'lulu Nov. 26	Dec. 14
C. 5017	West Prospect	Nov. 17		Dec. 15
C. 5057	Pres. Taft*	Nov. 29	H'lulu Dec. 5	Dec. 16
C. 2229	Korea Maru*	Dec. 5		Dec. 28
C. 5057	Pres. Wilson*	Dec. 9		Dec. 30
C. 5057	Pres. Lincoln*	Dec. 23		Jan. 13

From VANCOUVER

C. 5881	E. of Asia*	Nov. 29	N'saki Dec. 5	Dec. 7
C. 2216	Bolivia	Nov. 7		Dec. 13
C. 4231	Hawaii*	Nov. 15	Seattle Nov. 22	Dec. 21
C. 5881	E. of Canada*	Dec. 6		Dec. 21

From TACOMA

C. 4234	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 22		Dec. 21

From PORTLAND

C. 1466	West Kader	Nov. 6		Dec. 12
C. 1466	West Coyote	Nov. 20		Dec. 19
C. 1466	West Jena	Nov. 27		Dec. 25

From MONTREAL

C. 241	C. Miller	Oct. 11	V'couver Dec. 3	Jan. 6
C. 241	C. Prospector	Nov. 24		Feb. 18

From NEW YORK

C. 6375	Pres. Monroe*	Oct. 30	H'lulu Nov. 29	Dec. 16
C. 117	Minerie	Oct. 7	Manila Dec. 3	Dec. 19
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Nov. 13	L. Angles Dec. 2	Dec. 30
C. 6375	Pres. Van Buren	Nov. 27	Havana Dec. 1	Jan. 13
C. 6375	Pres. Hayes	Dec. 11		Jan. 27

From NEWPORT NEWS

C. 241	City of Tokio	Oct. 26		Dec. 15
C. 241	Colorado	Nov. 6		Jan. 1

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS

From LONDON

C. 2510	Macedonia*	Nov. 7	S'pore Dec. 6	Dec. 16
C. 446	Glentara	Nov. 1	Suez Nov. 16	Dec. 18
C. 988	Henwenne	Oct. 24	Suez Nov. 11	Dec. 15
N. 1155	Kitano Maru		C'lombo Dec. 4	Dec. 20
C. 446	Glenbeg	Nov. 15	Suez Nov. 28	Dec. 30

From LIVERPOOL

C. 4881	Elphenor	Nov. 1	S'pore Dec. 3	Dec. 10
C. 4881	Pyrrhus	Nov. 7	S'pore Dec. 5	Dec. 21
C. 4881	Ixion	Nov. 8	Suez Nov. 19	Dec. 22
C. 4881	Troilus	Nov. 15		Dec. 30
C. 4881	Sarpedon	Nov. 22		Jan. 6
C. 4881	Atreus	Nov. 29		Jan. 14

From SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

C. 2216	Malaya	Nov. 1	S'pore Dec. 4	Dec. 19
C. 2216	Formosa	Oct. 25	D'kirk Nov. 22	Jan. 8
C. 1881	Rinda		D'kirk Nov. 1	Dec. 25
C. 2216	Canton	Nov. 27		

From SOUTHAMPTON

C. 241	City of Baroda	Nov. 15	Suez Nov. 27	Dec. 25

From HAMBURG

C. 4234	Amazon M.	Oct. 25	Suez Nov. 14	Dec. 31
C. 2098	Ermland	Nov. 1	Antwerp Nov. 12	Dec 31
C. 6556	E. Kirdorf	Nov. 7	Rot'dam Nov. 15	Jan. 8
C. 7208	Dertflinger	Nov. 15	Antwerp Nov. 22	Jan. 6

From ROTTERDAM

C. 7208	Pfalz	Oct. 23	Penang Dec. 3	Dec. 14
C. 7208	Ludwigshafen	Oct. 31	Medan Dec. 5	Jan. 7
C. 2098	F. Pisilow	Nov. 9	Suez Nov. 28	Dec. 30

From BARCELONA

C. 311	I. de Panay	Oct. 20	Dec. 13

From MARSEILLES

C. 987	Paul Lecat*	Nov. 6	Saigon Dec. 4	Dec. 11
C. 987	Andre Lebon	Nov. 20	D'bouti Nov. 29	Dec. 26
C. 987	Amboise	Dec. 4		Jan. 9

From TRIESTE

C. 8755	Salawati	Oct. 19	Genoa Nov. 12	Dec. 21
C. 2725	Numidia	Nov. 11		Dec. 24
C. 2725	Venezia	Nov. 21		Jan. 6

FROM JAPAN PORTS

From MOJI

N. 1155	Kumano Maru	Dec. 4	Dec. 7
N. 1155	Penang Maru	Dec. 6	Dec. 9
N. 1155	Omi Maru	Dec. 7	Dec. 10
N. 1155	Nikko Maru	Dec. 12	Dec. 15

From KOBE

N. 1155	Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 8	Dec. 10

From YOKOHAMA

C. 2510	Mantau	Dec. 1	Kobe Dec. 3	Dec. 8
N. 1155	Ano Maru	Dec. 3		Dec. 8
N. 1155	Sado Maru	Dec. 5		Dec. 11
N. 1155	Fushimi Maru	Dec. 5		Dec. 11
C. 7208	Coblenz	Nov. 24	Dairen Dec. 4	Dec. 4
C. 659	Slavic Prince	Nov. 23		Dec. 20

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS

From JAVA

C. 8755	Tjilwong	Nov. 24	Dec. 12
C. 8755	Tjisondari	Nov. 26	Dec. 12

From CALCUTTA

N. 1155	Moji Maru	Nov. 26	Dec. 20

From BOMBAY

N. 1155	Morioka Maru	Dec. 1	Dec. 24
C. 2510	Sicilia	Dec. 9	Dec. 30

From MANILA

C. 6373	Pres. Jackson	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
C. 5057	Pres. Cleveland	Dec. 2	Dec. 9

From HONGKONG

C. 5881	E. of Australia	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

From SOUTH CHINA PORTS

C. 4881	Ichang	Dec. 4	(From Swatow) Dec. 7
C. 4881	Chungking	Dec. 3	(From H'kong) Dec. 7
C. 241	Waishing	Dec. 4	(F'm H'kong) Dec. 8
C. 4881	Siankiang	Dec. 4	(From H'kong) Dec. 8
C. 241	Foosbing	Dec. 5	(From H'kong) Dec. 8
C. 4881	Luchow	Dec. 6	(From H'kong) Dec. 9
N. 1155	Sungshan Maru	Dec. 5	(From H'kong) Dec. 10
C. 4881	Shantung	Dec. 7	(From H'kong) Dec. 10
C. 241	Tungshing	Dec. 7	(From H'kong) Dec. 10

FROM NORTH COAST AND HANKOW

From VLADIVOSTOK

C. 8755	Ouderkerk	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

From DAIREN

C. 4209	Sakaki Maru	Dec. 6	Dec. 9

From NEWCHWANG

C. 144	Tooan	Dec. 4	Dec. 8

From TIENTSIN

C. 144	Irene	Dec. 4		Dec. 7
C. 4881	Fengtien	Dec. 4	W'h'wei Dec. 6	Dec. 7
C. 241	Paoking	Dec. 4		Dec. 7
C. 144	Heinkong	Dec. 5		Dec. 8
C. 6556	Anyoo Baeyer	Dec. 3	C'foo Dec. 4	Dec. 10
C. 4881	Diomede	Dec. 2		Dec. 10

From TSINGTAO

C. 4881	Hector	Dec. 2	Dec. 7
C. 4881	Linan	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
C. 241	Wansang	Dec. 6	Dec. 8

From HANKOW via RIVER PORTS

C. 4881	Ichang	Dec. 4	K'kiang Dec. 5	Dec. 7
C. 4881	Chungking	Dec. 3	K'kiang Dec. 5	Dec. 7
C. 241	Waishing	Dec. 4	K'kiang Dec. 5	Dec. 7
C. 4881	Siankiang	Dec. 4	K'kiang Dec. 6	Dec. 8
C. 241	Foosbing	Dec. 5	K'kiang Dec. 6	Dec. 8
C. 4881	Luchow	Dec. 6	K'kiang Dec. 6	Dec. 8
N. 1155	Sungshan Maru	Dec. 5	K'kiang Dec. 7	Dec. 9
C. 4881	Shantung	Dec. 7	K'kiang Dec. 7	Dec. 9
C. 241	Tungshing	Dec. 7	K'kiang Dec. 8	Dec. 10
C. 4881	Tatung	Dec. 7	K'kiang Dec. 8	Dec. 10
N. 1155	Nanyang Maru	Dec. 7	K'kiang Dec. 8	Dec. 10

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS

Mantau, Kanchow, Hyson, Fuyang, Changsha, Pingwo, Chenantah, Kinshan, Talee, Toonan, Kiangkwan, H. Kiangteen, Yungshin, Ningshing, Changon, H'sinlee, Yuta, Talee Maru, Andes Maru, Kyodo Maru, Saikio Maru, [illegible]

FUTURE SAILINGS

VESSELS SAILING TODAY:—(Further particulars below) President Pierce, Kwongsang, Soochow, Kiangsin, Saikio Maru, Kyodo Maru, Andes Maru, Matsumoto Maru.

VESSELS SAILING TOMORROW:—Waishing, Sinsen, Empress of Australia, Shanghai Maru—President Jackson, Empress of Asia, Kanchow, Tatsaru, Luenho, Wenchow.

Vessels are listed according to port of final destination.

FOR AMERICAN PORTS

For SEATTLE

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 6372	Pres. Jackson	Dec. 8		Dec. 23
C. 4234	Arabia Maru	Dec. 12		
C. 6373	Pres. Jefferson	Dec. 20		Jan. 4
N. 1155	Kaga Maru	Dec. 21		Jan. 16
C. 4234	Hawaii Maru	Dec. 27		
C. 6373	Pres. Grant	Jan. 1		Jan. 14

For SAN FRANCISCO

C. 5057	Pres. Cleveland	Dec. 10		Dec. 26
C. 2229	Taiyo Maru	Dec. 14		Jan. 6
C. 5057	Pres. Pierce	Dec. 24		Jan. 9
C. 5057	Pres. Taft	Jan. 7		Jan. 23
C. 2229	Korea Maru	Jan. 21		Feb. 12

For VANCOUVER

C. 5881	Emp. of Australia	Dec. 8	6 p.m.	Dec. 24
C. 5881	Emp. of Asia			Jan. 26
C. 5531	Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26		Feb. 9

For PORTLAND

C. 1466	West Kader	Dec. 14		Jan. 27
C. 1466	West Coyote	Dec. 21		Feb. 5
C. 1466	West Jena	Dec. 28		Feb. 12

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

C. 1155	Takaoka Maru	Dec. 13	9 a.m.	
C. 117	Minerie	Dec. 14		
C. 241	City of Shanghai	Dec. 15		
C. 6375	Pres. Monroe	Dec. 13		Feb. 13
C. 4881	Hyson	Dec. 27		
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3		Feb. 26

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS

For LONDON

C. 2124	Andes Maru	Dec. 7	Morning	Jan. 23
N. 1155	Matsumoto Maru	Dec. 7	11 a.m.	
C. 2510	Mantua	Dec. 9	3 p.m.	Jan. 16
C. 241	City of Oran	Dec. 10		
C. 4881	Hector	Dec. 12		Jan. 21
N. 1155	Fushimi Maru	Dec. 13		
C. 4881	Diomed	Dec. 17		
C. 2510	Khiva	Dec. 23		Feb. 1
C. 4881	Telemlas	Dec. 24		Feb. 3
N. 1155	Hakozaki Maru	Dec. 27		
N. 1155	Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 31		
C. 446	Carnarvonshire	Jan. 1		

For LIVERPOOL

C. 4881	Menelaus	Dec. 15		

For HAMBURG

C. 7208	Coblenz	Dec. 13		Feb. 8
C. 6556	Adolf von Bayer	Dec. 16		Feb. 9
C. 8755	Ouderkerk	Dec. 21		
C. 7208	Preussen	Dec. 22		

For MARSEILLES

C. 6375	Pres. Monroe	Dec. 10		Jan. 28
C. 241	City of Oran	Dec. 10		
C. 987	Angers	Dec. 18		Jan. 21
C. 6735	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3		Feb. 11

For ANTWERP

C. 7208	Coblenz	Dec. 13		
C. 6556	Adolf von Bayer	Dec. 16		Feb. 5

For BARCELONA

C. 211	Isla de Panay	Dec. 9		

For TRIESTE

C. 2725	Nippon	Dec. 27		
C. 2725	Rosandra	Jan. 1		
C. 2725	Venezia	Jan. 10		

FOR JAPAN AND KOREAN PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
N. 1155	Shanghai Maru	Dec. 8	8.30 a.m.	Kobe
C. 2725	Rosandra	Dec. 10		Yokohama
N. 1155	Penang Maru	Dec. 10	9 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Kumano Maru	Dec. 10	9.30 a.m.	Osaka
N. 1155	Aso Maru	Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 12	8.30 a.m.	Kobe
N. 1155	Nikko Maru	Dec. 17		Moji
N. 1155	Yamashiro Maru	Dec. 20		Kobe
N. 1155	Kitano Maru	Dec. 21		Yokohama
C. 4234	Amazone Maru	Dec. 22		Yokohama

FOR NORTH COAST PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 4209	Saikio Maru	Dec. 7	8 a.m.	Dairen
C. 4234	Kyodo Maru	Dec. 7	9 a.m.	Dairen
C. 144	Taishun	Dec. 8	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4881	Yingchow	Dec. 9	10 a.m.	Tsingtao
C. 4881	Fengtien	Dec. 9	2 p.m.	Tientsin
C. 241	Loksang	Dec. 10	daylight	Tientsin
C. 241	Waishing	Dec. 10	daylight	Tsingtao
C. 4209	Chohei Maru	Dec. 11	11 a.m.	Dairen
C. 4881	Chungking	Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Tientsin
C. 4881	Ichang	Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Tientsin
C. 4881	Shantien	Dec. 13	10 a.m.	Tientsin
C. 4881	Luchow	Dec. 13	noon	Tientsin
C. 4234	Fukuken Maru	Dec. 12		Dairen
C. 1466	West Coyote	Dec. 21		Dairen
C. 1466	West Jena	Dec. 28		Dairen

For HANKOW AND PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE
C. 144	Kiangksin	Dec. 7	Midnight
C. 241	Luenho	Dec. 8	Midnight
C. 4881	Wenchow	Dec. 8	Midnight
C. 4881	Luenyi	Dec. 9	Midnight
C. 241	Kungwo	Dec. 9	Midnight
C. 144	Kiangwah	Dec. 8	Midnight
C. 241	Esang	Dec. 10	Midnight
C. 4881	Whangpu	Dec. 10	Midnight
C. 241	Suiwo	Dec. 11	Midnight
C. 4881	Tatung	Dec. 11	Midnight
C. 241	Loongwo	Dec. 12	Midnight
C. 4881	Nzankin	Dec. 12	Midnight
C. 4881	Woosung	Dec. 13	Midnight

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

For HONGKONG

C. 5057	Pres. Pierce	Dec. 7	10.30 a.m.	Also Manila)
C. 5581	Emp. of Asia	Dec. 8	7 p.m.	(Also Manila)
C. 5017	West Kader	Dec. 14		(Also Manila)
C. 6275	Pres. Monroe	Dec. 19		(Also Manila)
C. 5017	West Prospect	Dec. 20		(Also Manila)
N. 1155	Ino Maru	Dec. 25		(Also Manila)
C. 3229	Korea Maru	Dec. 28		(Also Manila)

For SOUTH CHINA PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 4881	Kanchow	Dec. 8	8 a.m.	Canton
C. 241	Kwongsang	Dec. 7	daylight	Canton
C. 4881	Soochow	Dec. 7	7 a.m.	Canton
C. 4234	Choshu Maru	Dec. 9		Foochow
C. 4881	Suiyang	Dec. 9	10 a.m.	Canton
C. 4881	Linan	Dec. 10	10 a.m.	Canton
C. 241	Wosang	Dec. 10	daylight	Canton
C. 4881	Hanyang	Dec. 10	10 a.m.	Swatow
C. 4881	Sinkiang	Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Canton
C. 4234	Seikyo Maru	Dec. 12		Formosa
C. 4881	Chekiang	Dec. 12	10 a.m.	Canton
C. 4881	Liangchow	Dec. 13	noon	Canton

For JAVA PORTS

C. 8775	Tjilwong	Dec. 14	

For INDIAN PORTS

N. 1155	Nagano Maru	Dec. 9	Calcutta
C. 2510	Tilawa	Dec. 10	Bombay
N. 1155	Sado Maru	Dec. 12	Bombay
C. 2510	Soudan	Dec. 19	Bombay
C. 2510	Sicilia	Jan. 17	Bombay

YESTERDAY'S CUSTOMS CLEARANCES

Amagi Maru, Yamashiro Maru, President Pierce, Yei Maru, Amagisan Maru, Telamon, Haru Maru, Empress of Asia, Modemi, Tsengtah, Kwongsang, Kingsing, Saikio Maru, Andes Maru, President Jackson, Diomed, Kanchow, Soochow, Fuyang, Pingwo, Talee Maru, Hsin, Hsin Kiangyin, Yungshin, Ningshing, Changon, H'sinlee, Yuta, Talee Maru, Andes Maru, Kyodo Maru, Saikio Maru, [illegible] Tatsuta, Panama, Chintungkia, Pingyang, Kyodo M.

Post Office Mail Schedule

MAILS CLOSE

For EUROPE via SUEZ
Dec. 9, Ord. 10 a.m. Reg. 3 a.m. s.s. Mantua.

For UNITED STATES
Dec. 7, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. President Jackson.

For CHEFOO and TIENTSIN
Dec. 9, Ord. and Reg. 11 p.m. s.s. Loksang.

For TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI
Dec. 4, Ord. 8 a.m. Reg. 7.30 a.m. s.s. Tungchow.

For TSINGTAO
Dec. 9, Ord. 8 a.m. Reg. 7.30 a.m. s.s. Kingchow.

For DAIREN via TSINGTAO
Dec. 11, Ord. 8 a.m. Reg. 7:30 a.m. s.s. Ichang.

For JAPAN HONOLULU, U.S.A. CANADA and EUROPE
Dec. 9, Ord. and Reg. 3 p.m. s.s. President Cleveland.

For JAPAN via NAGASAKI
Dec. 7, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. Shanghai Maru.

For JAPAN via MOJI
Dec. 9, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7:30 p.m. s.s. Kumano Maru.

For S. PORTS, STRAITS, INDIA and EUROPE via SUEZ
Dec. 9, Ord. 10 a.m. Reg. 8 a.m. s.s. Mantua.

For CANADA, U. S. A. and EUROPE
Dec. 8, Ord. 7.30 p.m. Reg. 11.30 a.m. s.s. E. of Australia.

For MANILA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND Via HONGKONG
Dec. 9, Ord. 10 a.m. Reg. 8 a.m. s.s. Saikio Maru.

For FORMOSA via KEELUNG
Dec. 11, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7:30 p.m. s.s. Seikyo Maru.

For GERMANY via PORTS
Dec. 11, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. s.s. Phenius.

For EUROPE "via SIBERIA"
Mails for Europe are temporarily despatched via Dairen twice a week according to the sailings of steamers Sakaki Maru and Saikio Maru. The mail closing Saturdays makes the quickest connection.

PARCEL MAILS: The public is reminded that parcel mails always close earlier than registered mail. Exact closing time can be ascertained on application to Chinese Post Office.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGSIN, Capt. Aorateint, will leave on Sunday, midnight, Dec 7. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,688 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Dec. 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Monday midnight Dec. 8. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUNGWO, 4,625 Tons, Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, the Dec. 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGCHING, Capt. Yang, will leave on Tuesday midnight Dec. 9. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Hughes, will leave from old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LOONGWO, 1,925 Tons, Captain Dowsen, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday Dec. 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUTWO, 2674 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Dec. 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 2,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. PINGWO, 2674 Tons, Capt. Pelley, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 17 at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NINGSHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Ning-Shao Wharf on Friday, Dec. 5, at about 8:00 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

WENCHOW.—The Str. KWANGCHI, Capt. Lee, will leave on Saturday morning, Dec. 6. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. TAISHUN Capt. Jensen, will leave on Monday daylight, Dec. 8. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CONSIGNEES' AND AGENTS' INDEX

(Index No. is Agent's Phone No.)

C. 117.—Dodwell and Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 144.—China Merchant's S. N. Co., 3 The Bund.
C. 211.—Barlow and Co., 4 Ezra Road.
C. 241.—Jardine, Matheson and Co., 4 Ezra Road.
C. 317.—Kailan Mining Administration, 12 The Bund.
C. 446.—Glen Line Eastern Agencies, 23 The Bund.
C. 659.—Furness (Far East) Ltd., 2 Peking Road.
C. 875.—H.M.H. Nemazee and Co., 64 Kiangse Road.
C. 988.—Gibb, Livingston and Co., 28 Jinkee Road.
C. 953.—Societe Anonyme Racine and Cie 2 Peking Road.
C. 987.—Messageries Maritimes, 3 French Bund.
N. 1155.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 3 N. Yangtsze Road.
C. 1466.—Columbia Pacific S. Co., 6 Klukiang Road.
C. 1482.—Russian Volunteer Fleet, 14 Kiukiang Road.
C. 1520.—Hoong-On S.S. Co., Ltd., 1 Szechuen Road.
C. 1881.—O. Thoresen and Co., 29 Szechuen Road.
C. 2095.—Hamburg-Amerika Line, 2 Canton Road.
C. 2510.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., 8 Canton Road.
C. 2715.—U. S. Steel Products Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 2725.—Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co., 23 Canton Road.
C. 3229.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 71 Szechuen Road.
C. 3516.—East Asiatic Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 4209.—Dairen Kisen Kaisha, 1 The Bund.
C. 4234.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 2 Canton Road.
C. 4754.—Holland-China Trading Co., 42 Kiangse Road.
C. 4881.—Butterfield and Swire, 21-23 French Bund.
C. 5017.—Struthers and Barry, 16 Jinkee Road.
C. 5057.—Pacific Mail S. N. Co., 10 Nanking Road.
C. 5643.—Exmas Foreign Agencies, 6 Kiangse Road.
C. 5881.—Canadian Pacific Steamships, 33 The Bund.
C. 6276.—Dollar Steamship Co., 3 Canton Road.
C. 6374.—Admiral Oriental Line, 2 Canton Road.
C. 6556.—Hugo Stinnes Line, 56 Kiangse Road. 41 Szechuen Road.
C. 7208.—Melchers and Co., 18 Kiukiang Road.
C. 8412.—Richmers Line 4 Canton Road.
C. 8755.—Java China Japan Line, 41 Szechuen Road.

Passengers Arrived

Per Pacific Mail s.s. President Pierce from San Francisco yesterday morning:—

Mrs. H. A. Arnold, Miss Margaret Arnold, Master John Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Rees H. Barkalow, Miss Ellen Barkalow, Mr. H. T. Chun, Miss Jeanette F. Edwards, Dr. Carl A. Felt, Miss Kathryn Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Fox, Miss Edna H. Fueller, Mr. H. O. Hashagen, Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Miss Ruth E. Jaynes, Miss Frances S. Meader, Dr. and Mrs. Royal Meeker, Miss Edna F. Merritt, Miss Frances A. Milnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Minick, Miss Miriam Peol, Miss Maggie M. Prentice, Miss Alice L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Stearns, Master David Stearns, Miss Ellen M. Studley and Miss Emma W. Wilson.

Per s.s. "Shanghai Maru" on December 8 For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. B. Canefourne. For Kobe:—Mr. E. Kocher.

HANKOW AND PORTS

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer Teh Hsing, Captain Chiu, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 9th Dec., at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $36 single and $54 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company. Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

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—Route of the—
New Oriental Limited
Finest train in all America.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGERS			18th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	6th Nov.	19th Dec.	1st Jan. 1925.
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	3rd Jan.	15th Jan. 1925.

P. & O. British India, Apcar and Eastern and Australian Line

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports,) Red Sea, Egypt, Europe.

P. & O FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, via H'kong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Mantua ...Dec. 9	Morea ....Feb. 3	Mantua ...Mar. 31	
Khiva ....Dec. 23	Kashmir ..Feb. 17	Karmala ..Apr. 14	
Macedonia .Jan. 6	Malwa ....Mar. 3	Macedonia .Apr. 28	
Kaiyan ...Jan. 20	Kashgar ..Mar. 17		

*Call at Hull and Rotterdam.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan ...Dec. 19 Sicilia ....Jan. 17
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takliwa ..Dec 21 "Tairea" ..Jan. 10
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Tairea ....Dec. 17
E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	Aratura ...Dec. 31 St. Albans ..Feb. 4 "Tanda" ..March 4

P. & O. & B. I. Co's tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
1 CANTON ROAD.
Phones: General C. 169 Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,
Passage C. 2010, Freight C. 2069. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

S.S. "Empress of Asia"

Is due at Shanghai 8 a.m. Sunday, December 7, and will dock at the China Merchants Lower Wharf.

The ship will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 7 a.m. Monday, December 8.

S.S "Empress of Australia"

Is due at Woosung 10.00 p.m. Sunday, December 7th. Passengers will arrive at Customs Jetty, Shanghai, 9.30 a.m. Monday, December 8th.

The Ship will sail for Victoria and Vancouver, via Japan Ports on Monday, December 8th.

Despatching tender will leave Customs Jetty 3.30 p.m.

Heavy Baggage will be received at the Company's Godown, Corner of Peking and Szechuen Roads, entrance on Szechuen Road, between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 12 noon, Sunday, December 7th.

DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY
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Holland East Asia Line

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Homeward Bound:

S.S. "Olderkerk"	on or about	December 21
S.S. "Salawati"	do	January 18
S.S. "Oldekerk"	do	February 16
S.S. "Gemma"	do	March 15
S.S. "Oostkerk"	do	April 17

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Salawati"	due at Shanghai	December 21
S.S. "Olderkerk"	do	January 20

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN
41 Szechuen Road, Brunner Mond Building. General Agents. Phone C. 3755, 3756, 3757.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen

Far Eastern

Passenger and Freights Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Genoa and north continental ports.

OUTWARD BOUND	At Shanghai
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7
*M.S. "FULDA"	February 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	March 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 1
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 12
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	January 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1
*M.S. "FULDA"	March 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	April 1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 28
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May 26

*These steamers have accommodation for about 100 passengers in Cabin-Class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

For the passenger-boats through Ticket to London via Genoa and Paris will be issued (Only for Cabin Class passengers.)

For PASSAGE and FREIGHT apply to

19-20 Kiukiang Road. Telephones C. 7208-09-10. Tel. Add: "NORDLLOYD." **Melchers & Co.** General Agents.

CALIFORNIA ORIENT LINE

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10.30 a.m. Sunday, December 7, 1924

For San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Dec. 10
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Dec. 24
PRESIDENT TAFT	Jan. 7
PRESIDENT WILSON	Jan. 21
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 4

For Hongkong and Manila

PRESIDENT TAFT	Dec. 20
PRESIDENT WILSON	Jan. 3
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Jan. 17
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 31
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 4

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Next Sailings from Shanghai

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about	December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about	December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about	January 10, 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"	sails about	January 27, „
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about	February 9, „

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"*	sails about	December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about	January 1, 1925
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about	January 27, „
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about	February 1, „
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about	February 26, „
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about	March 3, „

*Cargo only.

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Sassoon Building. 28 Kiangse Road
Telephones: Agent, C. 2725; Offices, C. 5095 and Compradore, C. 5465

Oregon Oriental Line

From Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER"	December 12
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"	December 19
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENIA"	December 26

For Portland, via Hongkong, and Manila:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER"	December 14

For Portland, via Tsingtau, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"	December 21
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENIA"	December 28

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinazi Freight Agent

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465 and 1466.
No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (5th Floor).

NYK

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

For Japan
†Shanghai Maru ...Dec. 8
†Nagasaki Maru ...Dec. 12
Omi Maru .....Dec. 13
Nikko Maru .....Dec. 17
Yamashiro Maru ..Dec. 20
Kitano Maru .....Dec. 21

For Seattle via Victoria, O. C.
Yokohama Maru ..Nov. 28

For Europe
Fushimi Maru ....Dec. 13
Hakozaki Maru ...Dec. 27
*Toyohashi Maru ..Dec. 31

For Australian from Hongkong
Tango Maru .....Dec. 17

For Manila and Hongkong
Toy Maru .....Dec. 25

For New York via San Francisco and Panama
†Takaoka Maru ....Dec. 12

For Bombay
Sado Maru .....Dec. 12

For Calcutta from Hongkong
*Nagano Maru .....Dec. 9

For South America via Cape from Kobe
Kawachi Maru ...Dec. 16

†Kobe-Nagasaki, Shanghai Service. *For Cargo only.
Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel, Phone: C. 680.

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Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

For Tsingtao, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chinnanpo, Kunsan, Moppo, and Fusan.
Heian Maru ... ... December 1
For information,
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Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE
S.S. ANDES M. ....Dec. 7
S.S. ATLAS MARU Dec. 31

FOR JAPAN
AMOZON MARU ...Dec. 22

FOR SEATTLE & VANCOUVTR
S.S. ARABIA MARU Dec. 12
S.S. HAWAII M. ....Dec. 27

FOR FOOCHOW
S.S. CHOSHU MARU Dec. 9

FOR KEELUNG (cargo only)
S.S. CHOFU MARU Dec. 4

FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. SEIKYO M. ....Dec. 12
KYODO MARU ....Dec. 22

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S.S. KYODO MARU Dec. 7
S.S. FUKUKEN ....Dec. 13

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†S.S. "HINDENBURG" .....on or about the 4th of Jan.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... on or about the 4th of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER" .....on or about the 9th of March
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" .....on or about the 9th of April
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" .....on or about the 9th of May
†This boat has only a limited cabin accommodation.
*This boat has no cabin accommodation.

Fares from Shanghai to Naples:
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Only Cabin-class accomodation available.
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California, via Japan Ports and the Hawaiian Islands

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For San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Hawaii

TAIYO MARU	December 14
*KOREA MARU	January 27
SHINYO MARU	February 10
*SIBERIA MARU	February 25
TAIYO MARU	March 12
TENYO MARU	March 26

*Proceeding direct to Los Angeles via San Francisco.

For Hongkong

KOREA MARU	December 23
SHINYO MARU	January 12

Frequent sailings thereafter

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Returning via Cuba, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan.

Sailings from Shanghai

President Monroe	Dec. 19
President Harrison	Jan. 2
President Van Buren	Jan. 16
President Hayes	Jan. 30
President Adams	Feb. 27
President Garfield	Mar. 13

Superb cuisine—Fresh fruits and vegetables—Service by Chinese stewards—American jazz orchestra—Commodious state-rooms—Ample deck and lounging space. Oil Fuel, no cinders, no dirt.
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Most convenient and satisfactory route via America. Choice of trans-continental railway and trans-Atlantic steamers.

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"Pres. Madison"	Jan. 13
"Pres. Jackson"	Feb. 6

For Hongkong and Manila

"Pres. Grant"	Dec. 17
"Pres. Madison"	Dec. 29
"Pres. Jackson"	Jan. 22
"Pres. McKinley"	Feb. 15
"Pres. Jefferson"	Feb. 27

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On Tuesday, 9th December 1924, at 10 a.m.
Superior
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SUNDRIES
ON VIEW SUNDAY & MONDAY

In Front Salesroom
On
Tuesday, 9th December 1924, at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, HEATING STOVES and SUNDRIES
ON VIEW MONDAY

In Front Salesroom
On Wednesday, 10th December 1924, at 10 a.m.
NEW CARPETS, NEW SUPERIOR and ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT GLASS WARE, NEW GERMAN HEATING STOVES, SUPERIOR WOOLLEN BLANKETS, ALUMINIUM COOKING UTENSILS and SUNDRIES
ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8th & 9th

In Cargo Salesroom
On Wednesday, 10th December 1924, at 2.30 p.m.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE SUNDRIES
NOW ON VIEW

L. MOORE & Co., LTD.
Head Office,
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

A. LANDAU & SON
AUCTIONEERS
(Established 1901)

Having been favoured with instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
No. 3 Nanking Road
On Monday, December 8th, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing suite in mahogany frame, center table, jardiniere stand, mahogany-stained & white paint bedroom furniture, blue drill covered double spring couch & arm chairs, double iron & brass bedstead, Darkstained dining room suite, flat top desk, office chair, dressing table wardrobe, teapoys, wall mirror, baby chair, side table, meat safe, lady's desk, lamp shade, trunk, show case, porcelain dinner sets, tumblers & assorted wine glasses, typewriter, bookstand, moo-jang sets, hall stove, bronze vase, picture, ornaments, books & sundries, etc.
Also
1 Enamelled iron bath
5 Porcelain wash basin
1 Large iron safe
NOW ON VIEW

A. LANDAU & SON
AUCTIONEERS
(Established 1901)

Having been favoured with instructions from the Concerned will see by Public Auction with their Salesroom
No. 12A Nanking Road
On Tuesday, December 9th 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
AND
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
A fine collection of
VERY OLD CHINESE BRONZE and PORCELAIN CURIO and WORKS of ART
Comprising:—
5-Coloured, blue & white sang de bauef, famille rose, celladon, vase, bowls, ginger jar, plates, figures, ornaments, MING OLD BRONZE INCENSE BURNER, large flower pots, vase, lacquered & blackwood table chairs, stool & teapoys, crystal, agate & jade ornaments, & figures, ancient, Chinese scolls, cloisonne & ivory vases, figures, Peking embroidered mandaline coat, skirt table covers, & wall hangings, laquered table & fire screens, etc.
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Politics Are Debated By 17 Colleges In U. S.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 18.—A new idea in political meetings was demanded at Vassar College this afternoon and tonight when student representatives of seventeen colleges—ten for women and seven for men—discussed the platforms and candidates of the three parties at the first political conference held under the auspices of the Political Association of Vassar.

The purpose of the conference, as explained, was to stimulate student activity in the issues of the Presidential race and to set before the Vassar student body the political reactions of other colleges. At the afternoon session spokesmen from three colleges outlined the platform and the choice of President Coolidge, John W. Davis and Senator Robert M. La Follette. At the night meeting champions of the three candidates argued for support and the session closed with a straw vote of the Vassar enrolment, the visiting delegates voting separately.

At the first session of the conference, held in the auditorium of Rockefeller Hall, the students and the delegates were scattered throughout the hall, the advocates of Davis hopping up, brimming with enthusiasm and facts, to answer to Coolidge supporters, while the adherents of La Follette's gospel—and they were not a few, it appeared—gave "what for" to both sides without mercy.

The auditorium of the students' building, one of the largest buildings on the Vassar campus, was hung with bunting and lithographs of the candidates. The decoration had been done by the Poughkeepsie headquarters of the candidates. The staid Vassar building had been so completely transformed that only red torches and a silver cornet band were missing. As the students filed into the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,500, they were assigned to places in three sections, according to their political preferences.

CHEER LEADER IN EACH SECTION

At the head of each section was a well trained Vassar cheer leader. When Davis scored, the Davis "bloc" opened up with cheers and Democratic songs. A telling shot for Coolidge brought his section into action promptly and vigorously, and La Follette rooters saw to it that the Wisconsin Senator got his share of appreciation.

It was close to 11 o'clock before the straw vote got under way and student tellers went to work to get the result.

Miss Mary Alice Duggan of New York City, class of '25, presided at the sessions as President of the political conference. She outlined the motive of the gathering and announced that during the first meeting speakers would be limited to ten minutes each; also that, for the sake of clarity, the discussion at night would fall into three groups. Speakers were to discuss the parties' declaration on international affairs with respect to the League of Nations and compulsory arbitration. The domestic issues to be debated were to be the Farmer-Labor bloc, the proposals to limit the United States Supreme Court, and Government ownership. The third grouping of the discussion was to deal with the Third Party, whether it was needed, and its prospects. All delegates taking the floor were requested to make a statement on their attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan.

Twenty-three colleges were asked to nominate students to preach in the conference. The sixteen then joined with Vassar were Barnard College, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Skidmore School of Arts, Goucher, Marymount, Wilson, Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Haverford, Colgate and Smith. Many of the colleges were represented by three delegates each.

REPUBLICAN CHAMPION'S ARGUMENT

The first platform presented was the Republican Party. The spokesman for the President was Miss Bonnie McElhinny of Philadelphia, a member of the class of '25 at Smith. Miss McElhinny read her speech. She called attention to the steady progress of America during the last hundred years and attributed it chiefly to administrations that were consistently Republican. She argued that no progress could ever come out of espousing Communstic or other radical doctrines.

Mr. Coolidge's slogan of "economy," said Miss McElhinny, represented the best way to serve the United States, and she went on to list savings which she attributed to his cautious, cool way of doing things. Income tax cuts and even the lifting of the tax burden on ice cream sodas were not overlooked by the Smith champion.

She had good words for the Republican tariff, drew a doleful picture of what happened when the Democrats got into office and worked on the tariff, and said in this connection that 5,000,000 persons were out of work at one time. She blamed this on the tariff, showing how all sorts of foreign goods were dumped on America, mentioning "frozen eggs from China" and meat from the Argentine as among them. Along came the Republicans, as Miss McElhinny explained it, and the 5,000,000 found work.

"If the tariff is lowered," she warned, "foreign goods will again flood this country, especially German products, and workers will go out of their jobs. It is easy to follow that that if the people can get foreign goods cheaply they will not buy home products. They won't pay Tiffany prices for goods they can get in the 5 and 10 cent store."

The nationalisation of the railbecause, she said, it would shift millions in taxes to the people by roads she opposed, with Coolidge, causing the Government to lose the taxes now collected from the roads. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission kept a tight hand on the roads already, said Miss McElhinny. She praised the Administration's part in foreign affairs, citing fifty-eight treaties signed, the Dawes report and its "consistently American stand."

Davis and La Follette supporters replied to her at once. Natural resources privately developed were ascribed as the cause of American progress, and not the party in power. Another speaker told Miss McElhinny that the Government would make more operating the roads than they could ever collect in taxes; yet another dared that Republicans, or at all events Coolidge, had supported the Dawes report—at least, actively.

NEW YORKER ARGUES FOR DAVIES

The case for Davis was put by William Exton, New York City, class of '26, at Harvard. He charged that the Republican tariff was one designed merely for the "privileged class," adding with a laugh that this "sounds like the old Democratic stuff, but it's the truth and can be proven." He ridiculed the picture of Coolidge as "the strong, silent man of the White House." He said that it seemed to him that a Republican Congress had done a pretty thorough job in proving the President "weak by passing bill after bill over his head."

He answered Miss McElhinny's charge of Democratic extravagance by saying that they did spend millions, but they were spent because of the war. He cited Democratic progressive legislation, emphasising the Federal Reserve act.

Oliver D. Keep, New York City, Williams representative, replied to Exton. The speaker made it decidedly clear that he was 100 percent. Republican. He assailed hotly the Democratic record in the war, asserting that they made eleven saddles for every army horse and about fourteen tins of beef for every one actually needed by each private. But these were only a few of the charges in Keep's arrangement of the war period.

Miss Mary Rodney of Bryn Mawr, spokesman for La Follette, spoke last, reserving much of her fire for the nigh-session. She read the platform planks of the Wisconsin Senator, and said that the prime point in his favor was his belief that "the corruption today is the result of monopolies of industries."

"Really, one might think that the very fundamentals of the Government were at stake," she said, in referring to criticism of La Follette's proposal to limit the Supreme Court's power, "but what the Progressive Party is really seeking is the abolition of tyranny by one branch of the Government. The Constitution did not intend that one branch should rule another. Yet the Supreme Court does and has become a legislative branch in fact."

In putting forward La Follette's stand on foreign affairs she said that he refused to "have the flag follow the investor." The two other major political parties today, she said, "are quibbling on things that really don't matter."

Replying to Miss Rodney, Gayer Dominick, Yale Davis supporter, attacked her argument and said that La Follette could not be elected and that, "assuming the impossible, if he were elected he would be unable to do anything because he would not have repre-

Walter Hassaman, Haverford, supporting Miss Rodney, said that "most Republicans are Republicans because their grandfathers were and most Democrats are Democrats because their grandmothers were." He called for support of La Follette in order to give America "a new party with a clean bill."

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924

Most Accomplished Pirate Of New York

Buccaneers Who Buried Spoils At Coney Island And Went On A Spree

BY M. R. LEVICK
(In The New York Times)

When Max Jerome Phaff, LL. D., of 219 East 198th Street, the Bronx, told a French naval magistrate the other day that he really should not be hanged at the yardarm because he was not a pirate, he added, according to the cables from Brest, that he knew of a regular pirate ring with headquarters in New York. Thereby Phaff turned attention once more to one of the oldest of New York's industries.

Gibbs was New York's own and most famous pirate. New York has had several of its very own—it can claim Captain Kidd as far back as 1700, if it wants to—but Gibbs is of special importance because he was, they say, the last pirate to be hanged in New York. That was in 1831. Furthermore, he became a legend. There were tales of pirates who buried their treasure at Coney Island and went on a spree and so, through blabbing, came to the gallows on Bedlow's Island. Such was the tale of Gibbs and his accomplice, Wansley, the negro sea cook. Indeed, the affair took its place side by side with Rip Van Winkle and the other Catskill fables. Greene County talked for many a year of the pirate tanners.

There have been other New York pirates besides Gibbs. There was Richard Worley, who put out from here in an open boat with eight men in 1718 and took vessel after vessel, each one larger, and set the whole coast by the ears till H. M. S. Phoenix, 20 guns, put out after him from Sandy Hook. He was ambushed by two armed ships off the Carolina coast within six months, but he had burned his record deep in the meantime. Some annalists would include Captain Samuel Burgess, who brought 300 slaves here from Madagascar in his privateer. New York's pirate chronicles must also note the trial of the crew of the privateer Savannah during the Civil War.

Yet none of the earlier fellows made an deep an impression as Gibbs less than a century ago. His body was scarcely cool before the pamphlet publishers were selling stacks of the story of his confession and hanging. They published his life and Wansley's, sparing no detail, under round black titles: "Mutiny and Murder" and on the title page of one there is still to be read: "Gibbs confesses that within a few years he has participated in the murder of nearly 400 human beings!"

This title page also points a profitable moral in an "Address to Youth":

Youth! by their example learn to
shun their fate.
(How wretched is the man who's
wise too late!)
Ere innocence, and fame, and
life be lost.
Here purchase wisdom cheaply at
their cost!

KILLED 400, HANGED FOR ONE

Gibbs took his place beside

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. Election Finds Favor With English

London.—Having put the Conservative party into office by an unprecedented majority, John Bull all week waited anxiously to see whether Uncle Sam was going to follow suit. When the full extent of the victory of President Coolidge was realised the British press, although its pre-election sympathies undoubtedly were with John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, on account of his fine record here as Ambassador, in general appeared well satisfied with the decision of the American people.

The temptation to draw a precise parallel between Republicans, Democrats and the third party in the United States and the Conservatives, Liberals and Labor here naturally was a strong one, but most editorial writers have realised that while there were points of basic similarity, the problems of the two countries were so different that an exact comparison is scarcely justified.

SEE TREND TO THE RIGHT

One lesson which the British press almost without exception reads into the results of Tuesday's election is that throughout that portion of the world which lives under parliamentary institutions, there is evident at present a movement of unmistakable tendency to the right. Incidentally, although the press here has not as yet taken up the matter, diplomats are beginning to wonder whether Germany, with the example of the two Anglo-Saxon countries before it, will not also elect a Conservative government; and should that happen, what would be the effect on European peace?

However, from the bitter jibe of the labor organ, "The Daily Herald," which says, "two strike-breakers are to rule America," to "The London Times," in its dignified pronouncement that the American people have demonstrated "in supreme degree their common sense," the British press shows it fully appreciates the meaning of Coolidge's election.

It is only natural that most writers should approach the American result from its probable bearing on foreign policy. Here is where English newspapers voice divergent opinions. The conservative "Daily Express" and the ultra-conservative "Morning Post" think alike, that the Republican victory means four more years of American isolation from Europe.

The Liberal press, on the other hand, unanimously takes the opposite line. "The Manchester Guardian" points out that the American President's chances for constructive statesmanship almost always come in the second term, when there is no need to seek an electioneering advantage, and recall that General Dawes, Vice-President-elect, is the author of the reconstruction scheme that bears his name. This newspaper says: "There is no reason to suppose the policy of the United States will not be one of fruitful and enlarging co-operation in the cause of international settlement and peace."

UNITED STATES' HELP EXPECTED

"The Westminster Gazette" thinks "there is no reason to fear that President Coolidge will refuse the help of America whenever it may be usefully applied for solution of European problems."

"The Daily Chronicle" recalls that President Coolidge has "declared in favor of treaties and covenants to prevent aggressive war and for American participation in an international court of justice." The man in the street here has only the foggiest notion of the intricacies in American politics, but in so far as he took sides in this election usually he was found to be favoring Senator

(Continued on Page 2)

Europe Is Fast Losing 'Color'

Persons who desire to see Europe as it was before the war, with the picturesque costumes of the peasantry, its ancient buildings, and the atmosphere so dear to the traveler, should cross the Atlantic within the next five years, or everything interesting will have disappeared. So says Colonel Herbert Choynski, who has just returned to America from four months' traveling in Europe.

"Even now, Western Europe to a great extent resembles the United States," he said. "Clothing is becoming international in character, as are customs and habits. The new buildings of France are superior to the old ones, but they are entirely too modern to be of any interest to the traveler. Why, even in old Holland the windmill is giving place to the electric pump. And what is Holland without its windmills? True, many of the old historic buildings and streets still remain but they are almost hidden by new structures.

"As to who won the war, there is still one vote apiece among the allies. But I think the United States has the advantage, for Germany believes we are responsible for the victory. All the warring countries look prosperous and people are working with no signs that there was a war. France is the cheapest land to live in, England and Germany the most expensive. England and America seem to have coralled the world's trade, for everywhere one goes he sees the products of these two countries. American hats, tooth paste, toilet articles, typewriters and adding machines are as common in the shops there as here, and command good prices."

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Along The Northern Telegraph Trail

A Lineman's Story Of Adventure On The Lonesome Wild White Way

BY RENFIELD RIDDELIOT

There's a vast territory of Canadian wilds, bordered on the south by the fifty-third degree, on the west by the Pacific, on the east by Hudson Bay and on the north by the Arctic Ocean, upon many places of which no man has ever set forth. It is a spacious land of snow-capped mountains, of deep crystal lakes, rugged valleys and thickly wooded forests; a vast untamed empire of natural wealth and resources; a domain of timber and ore, of fish and fertile meadows, and it awaits but the magic touch of man to change its riches from potential to actual wealth.

It is a land of many trails, trails that lead through the majestic forests, that thread through wide-spreading valleys and along mighty mountain ranges over which fare the hardy prospector and the wily trapper, the one spurred on by dreams of finding yellow dust and the other by visions of sharing black foxes whose pelts are worth almost their weight in gold. The Siwash Indians of Northern British Columbia will not accompany a trapper who searches for black fox. They say the black fox is the evil spirit and all who hunt him will have bad luck. Their belief is strengthened by the fact that many white trappers perish hunting the little black animal. The Northern wilds demand men of iron will and steel strength. The great North is relentless in her law that only the strong shall survive.

There is one tail in particular, the Telegraph Trail, which is a trail not only rich in gold and valuable furbearing animals but rich likewise in romance. The Telegraph Trail leads to Dawson, in the Yukon Territory.

It is not until you reach Hazelton, one of the oldest fur trading posts and gold camps of the North, and the entrance to the Canadian big game country, that you really come to the significance of the Telegraph Trail. Here is the Bulkley River, named after John Bulkley, a Californian adventurer and founder of the trail. He constructed a telegraph line from the United States as far as the Bulkley Valley, attempting to establish telegraphic communication between America and London by way of Alaska and Siberia before the Atlantic cable was thought a possibility. The successful laying of the Atlantic cable plunged Bulkley and his company into bankruptcy. He was compelled to abandon the line at Hazelton. It was later taken over by the Canadian Government, which continued it to Dawson.

Every forty, sixty or a hundred miles along the Telegraph Trail there is a telegraph cabin in which lives an operator whose duties are to look after the line, regularly inspect it and make repairs. When trouble occurs which may interrupt communication, in Summer or in Winter, night or day, each operator must turn out and make an arduous mush along the line to locate the obstruction. Various are the causes of the trouble, the most common being a branch or tree falling on the line.

I made a mush over this trail right through to Dawson. Two cayuses, or small pack horses, and an Airedale dog were my only companions. I walked all the way, using the cayuses for packing purposes only. I stopped at most of the telegraph cabins and each operator would telegraph to the next one, sometimes a hundred miles away, informing him of the time I was leaving and when to expect me.

The trail is very narrow and not wide enough for a vehicle of any kind. There are no vehicles there, so it does not matter. A motor car has never been in that part of the country, and no one

(Continued on Page 2)

Loeb Is Breaking In Penal Cell

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 31.—Richard Loeb, who with Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., kidnaped and slew little Bobby Franks to add a "thrill" to their jaded existence, is breaking.

A week ago he confided to a caller that he would "give his right arm" to get out long enough to see one of the big football games. Then came the death of his father and Richard now realises he is in prison at least for many years.

After sentence was passed upon the "supermen," predictions were freely made that Leopold would become insane inside of five years, but that Loeb, who was the more aggressive, would brazen it out for a longer period. On the contrary, Leopold is becoming fat and contented, while Loeb is irritable and displaying signs of approaching collapse. He recently contracted a heavy cold and the warden placed him under constant surveillance by the prison physician.

When the murderers were first taken to the penitentiary, Loeb became an imnivorous reader of everything in the prison library. Lately, however, he has not called for a book. He stands listlessly before his lathe in the chair factory, watching the clock for quitting time and once in his cell, he sits moodily on the edge of his bunk, head in hands, staring at the floor for hours.

Leopold has made a confident of Mrs. Whiteman, wife of the warden, whom he calls his "angel." He tells her he enjoys his work in the chair factory and proves it by turning out four chairs a day instead of two, the average. Through his efforts and example, the output of the shop has greatly increased. His hands are calloused, but his health and spirits are strong.

Crew Escapes Arctic Perils In Skin Boats

Winnipeg.—One of the most amazing tales of hardship and adventure that has come out of the Far North in years—a tale of hopeless battles with ice and sea, of a hair-breadth escape from starvation in the wilderness beneath the Pole—was told by Captain Gus Foellmer and members of the crew of the ill-fated Hudson's Bay Company's ship Lady Kindersley when they arrived here after abandoning their vessel to the engulfing ice floes off Point Barrow.

"Well, if we had stayed with the Kindersley another day we would not have had a chance." That was the brief way in which Captain Foellmer, a big gaunt seaman, whose home is the Arctic Ocean, described the escape of the Kindersley's crew. His ship, he added, probably is at the bottom of the northern seas now, with her million-dollar cargo of furs.

SHIP ABANDONED

Not until all hope of saving her had gone did Captain Foellmer reluctantly give the order to abandon his stout little ship—and then it was with faint hope of reaching shore. Many times the skipper and sailors of the Kindersley had attempted to make their way to shore across the ice floes after she had become wedged solidly in the slowly moving scum that covered the northern sea. Each time they had failed, turned back by yawning crevices in the ice and bewildered by the heavy fog which had settled down upon the surrounding whiteness. When they started on their final dash it was not for shore, but for the open sea, where they knew, by wireless advices, that the United States steamship Boxer was standing by, somewhere out in the fog.

Tossed about in their three little skin boats, not knowing when they would be crushed between the groaning hills of ice on all sides of them, the sailors gradually made their way northward, travelling so slowly that it seemed at times they would never reach safety. Blindly they stumbled on, carrying their boats across the ice, with only a vague idea of the Boxer's position, gained by their wireless communication with her.

GUIDED BY ESKIMOS

A mile away from the Kindersley the adventurers, almost exhausted, came upon a friendly band of Eskimos who were hunting. They managed to make the natives understand their plight. The Eskimos willingly agreed to act as guides, and managed to lead the white men through the tortuous ice channels to the open sea. Here they saw the Boxer was not far off, and their troubles were over.

As for the Kindersley, they lost sight of her before they had traveled a mile, and the shifting ice floe was carrying her away into the polar regions at the rate of about a mile and a half an hour. Probably by the time the crew was safely on its way south the vessel was crushed to matchwood in the ice floe, her rich cargo becoming the prize of the Arctic seas.

Nationalists Lose At Hamburg Polls

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Final returns from the municipal election in Hamburg reveal material losses for the Fascists, Nationalists and Communists, as compared with the vote cast in that city in the Reichstag elections last May. The Socialists were the only group registering an actual gain, while the small loss incurred by the Democrats is regarded as relative when the large decrease in the total vote is taken into consideration.

The result is interpreted by the liberal press as foreshadowing victory for the moderate and republican forces in the Reichstag election on December 7.

In the keynote speech at the opening of the national convention of the Centrist party Chancellor Marx declared any deviation from the policy that culminated in the London agreement on the Dawes plan "would be a crime against the German people." Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, was nominated by the Democrats, and Admiral von Tirpitz by the Nationalists for the Reichstag.

Ibanez Sees Spain in Open Revolt.

Blasco Ibanez, noted Spanish author, now living in Paris, denies complicity with the present outbreak in Spain, but declares the country is on the brink of an open revolt that will end in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic.

Fuzzy Wuzzy 22 Years In Jail, Is Free

London, Nov. 1.—After twenty-two years solitary confinement in a cell at Wadi Halfa, Osman Digna, Dervish terror in the Sudan campaign of a quarter of a century ago, has been released by his British captors and is now making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The erstwhile slave trader, whose traffic in humans led him into conflict with the British crown, is now almost 100 years old, and only by special representations made in London has been released from his desert prison, where he had been buried so completely under constant guard that the British Foreign Office had forgotten all about him. Exercise from time to time in a compound, always under close guard, furnished the sole occasions on which the former Sudanese leader and preacher of the holy war against the Christians left his cell.

OSMAN WAS A TERROR FORTY YEARS AGO

Forty years ago the name of Osman Digna meant to the world a constant repetition of cunning death traps set in the Sudanese desert for the white soldiers sent to capture him and smash his followers who became famous as the "Fuzzy Wuzzies" of Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads.

What the leader's origin was is uncertain. Some say he was the offspring of a Scotch engineer and native Hadendowa woman; others that he was French by birth but was renamed by a Turkish stepfather. It is generally thought, however, that he was of pure Hadendowa Arabic birth.

Endowed with a keen brain and almost supernatural craftiness, Osman Digna ostensibly became an ostrich feather trader. But the real source of his wealth was the ship loads of slaves he sent over the Red Sea to the Arabs and Turks. In 1882 the British government set its foot on slave trading, and when the Mahdi proclaimed a holy war, Osman and his brother roused the tribes against the whites. Osman became Emir of the Eastern Sudan.

MATCHED AGAINST BRITISH ARMY

Then began the famous campaigns in which the fighting prowess of the "Fuzzy Wuzzy" was matched against British discipline and military training—sometimes to the advantage of the native forces. Once, even one of the famous British squares was pierced by the dervishes and that fact is commemorated by Kipling in his soldiers' tribute to the brown-skinned tribesmen.

The late Earl Kitchener knew Osman Digna, pursued him on innumerable occasions, and once almost caught him. But the knowledge of the country and the cunning of the dervish leader saved him, and he eluded his foes year after year, while British soldiers fought and died in the scorching sands of the Sudan.

Treachery led to the capture of Osman, in January, 1900. Followers led British forces to his hiding place in the hills near Suakim, where the leader hoped to escape over the Red Sea. The captive was sent to Rosetta for a couple of years, then was transferred to the Damietta jail, and thence to the cell that has known him for a generation.

Earl Carroll Jailed For Pictures

Police Call Them Indecent, But He Declares They Are Art

New York, Oct. 8.—Earl Carroll, wreathed in happy smiles, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the cause of art. The theatrical producer and playwright was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street police station charged with exhibiting indecent pictures in the lobby of the Earl Carroll Theater, but to the youthful manager's viewpoint it was all summed up in his own phrase, "oppression." He told the detectives who assisted at his "martyrdom" even as he treated them to ice cream sodas, that the pictures were art, pure and simple—well, art, anyhow.

Carroll spent several hours in the station. When dinner time came he sent to the Ritz-Carlton for duck en casserole and other delicacies, which he shared with six negro crapshooters and a beggar, all of whom agreed with him in his argument on art.

PAROLED BY MAGISTRATE

The three offending pictures were taken into Night Court, where Carroll a short time later made an impressive appearance. Magistrate Barrett paroled Carroll in custody of his counsel and postponed hearing until 9 o'clock tomorrow. The magistrate said he didn't feel ready to say whether the pictures were indecent or not, but preferred to wait and get opinions from the License Commissioner and the District Attorney's office.

J. A. Timony, counsel for Carroll, and a bevy of chorus girls from the "Vanities," offered to put up bail, but it was unnecessary.

The three detectives who made the arrest declined to reveal to the Carroll representatives who was responsible for the complaint originally. The producer himself intimated that it was some "reform society" and made a show of anger at what he considered unwarranted interference with his business.

ARREST FEATURE OF CRUSADE

His arrest was the latest development in the inquiry into certain plays which the police have been conducting spurred on by Mayor Hylan after the latter received complaints from army and naval officers in New York.

Carroll has made statements bespeaking an independent attitude since he received word from the License Commission that his show at the Music Box might approximate the pink of propriety more closely. Yesterday he did not appear surprised when the quartet from the Special Service Squad swooped down upon him, choosing an afternoon when the matinee crowd was not on hand to see him borne off in state.

First the visitors went to the Earl Carroll Theater, where the pictures were on view in a frame advertising the attraction at the Music Box.

The detectives ordered George Henshall, press representative for Carroll, to take the frame out of tht lobby, but Henshall said the boss, who paid his salary, told him to keep them there. He referred them to the producer at the Music Box, and when they dropped around there Carroll had a few choice words ready for them, freely acknowledging he was a martyr.

CALLS ARREST OPPRESSION

"This is oppression," he said, loud enough to be heard by any one at the box office. "I am fed up on societies and individuals who interfere with my business. These paintings are art, and art they will remain until it is decided otherwise by the court."

He said that Captain William Kelleher and Lieutenant Edward Frey, of the West Forty-seventh Street station, had visited "Vanities" last Saturday night, but he denied indignantly the insinuation that after Captain Kelleher's report he caused his showgirls to put on more clothing. It has been his practise every evening, he said, to stop before the curtain after the performance and ask the audience if they would say they had been witnessing an offensive show. This speech always drew loud applause, he said, and assurances from the audience that they hadn't been offended by the revue.

When Carroll's attorney arrived speedily and suggested that the producer be bailed out Carroll declined spiritedly, declaring he would prefer to remain in jail the rest of his life rather than lower his colors.

"This is the work of a gang of Puritans," he said, "who don't know where art leaves off and licentiousness begins. Why, a woman could be fully clothed and still be vulgarly offensive. I'm willing to be a martyr for art if I have to."

So, beaming more than any other martyr around Broadway was ever seen to do, Carroll was put in an automobile, finally arrested after several weeks of waiting. While Detective Sergeant William J. Maloney and Detectives Patrick Meehan and Philip Cremer were taking him up Broadway word of the first arrest of a producer in years seemed to spread around and stir the theatrical district to the depths. No crowd had witnessed Carroll's departure, but now enthusiastic groups of his numerous friends seemed to line Broadway and wave the "martyr" on. Carroll nodded a cheerful return to their salutes.

At Forty-ninth Street Carroll asked to be allowed to enter his favorite beverage emporium in order to fortify himself with a malted milk. Inside the store Carroll invited the special service men to have an ice cream soda on him.

"Remember, boys," he said, as he quaffed his foaming beaker of malted milk, "it's all in the cause of art and I intend to fight it to a finish."

At the West Forty-seventh Street station he was sent down to the West Thirtieth Street jail.

"Never mind the bail," Carroll told his lawyer, "just get me a portable typewriter and maybe I can get some of the writing done which I've been trying to do without interference from my 198—count 'em—show girls."

Justice Black Says Shanghai Is Modernised

New York, Oct. 19.—Justice William Harman Black of the Supreme Court, who published a book, "Outlines of Travel," on his return recently from a trip around the world in eighty-eight days, yesterday said that the Shanghai menaced by the rebels in the Chinese civil war is an entirely different Shanghai from the city he visited in 1914.

Remarkable progress has been made in the city, Justice Black declared. Theaters, hotels, street cars and other civilising influences that were lacking ten years ago have made their appearance. Sticking closely to his itinerary, Justice Black left Shanghai the day before war was declared. Incidentally his trip was so carefully mapped out that he returned to his home just nine hours later than he had calculated at the outset of his globe trotting expedition.

Justice Black circumnavigated the globe in 1913 by the westward route. Last summer he took the eastward route, and his "Outlines of Travel" describes both trips. His last expedition, the justice estimated, cost $1,800, not including tips, sightseeing expenses and souvenirs.

One thing that impressed the jurist was the care motorists exercised in traveling through the Asiatic countries. There is a minimum of automobile accidents. American traffic regulations are superior to those elsewhere, he said, but they are not observed by careless drivers. In the Orient, he said, it was necessary to use caution at all times, because of the congested population.

A large part of the travel book is devoted to relations between Japan and the United States. Justice Black writes:

"I am quite convinced that the papers printed in English in Japan do a great deal of harm in stirring up racial and international strife. For instance, a foreigner reading in the Japanese papers printed in English an account of our Mobilisation Day would be thoroughly convinced that American jingoes were about to declare war on every nation of the world, especially the Japanese, when, of course, nothing could be further from the fact."

Justice Black said he was treated everywhere with the greatest courtesy. The Japanese, he found, are recovering from the effects of the earthquake. Tokio is virtually rebuilt and plans were in progress during his visit there to create a greater city.

Along The Northern Telegraph Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed to miss them. An airplane, however, once flew over. It was one of the United States Army planes on its long journey to Alaska. I was with a score of Siwashes and Eskimos at the time and there was great excitement. When I told the Siwashes there were men in the distant machine in the sky they would not believe me. They had fallen to their knees and prayed when the plane was sighted. After the plane passed and they had recovered from their religious demonstration, they told me it was the devil bird that brings the snows. They said they had seen the devil bird before and that there had always been a hard Winter. What I asked them to explain the noise of the engines they were silent and would not tell me how a bird could make a noise like a motor. They went away puting me down, I suppose, as an infidel.

To get back to Telegraph Trail. It is only wide enough to accommodate one horse at a time, so when I traveled I took the lead and the cayuses followed.

I was several hundred miles above Hazelton and had been over six months on the journey when I came to an operator who had not seen a human being for seven months. Even in Summer such an operator has few callers. Gold seekers, fur trappers and Siwash Indians may pass his way. But this operator had seen no one all Summer, and it was now Fall. His only friend was his dog.

I had left Hazelton in the Spring. It was now October, and I knew it would not be long before the snows would come and I would have to lay up for the Winter. My rations were getting low and I was becoming weary of the trail and about ready to stop for the long Winter months. These thoughts were in my mind as I approached the telegraph cabin.

The operator saw me coming and came down the trail to meet me. The welcome he gave me I shall never forget. He hung on to my hand with an iron grip till I thought he would never let go. He was about thirty-two, had a long red beard that reached to his belt, and the physique of a giant. I am an upstanding man myself, over six feet, but I felt small beside him. My hair and beard were long, also, and we must have made a strange pair greeting each other beneath the fir trees which towered to the sky beside the trail. My dog did not attempt to fight his. They were as pleased as we were to see each other.

We soon reached the telegraph cabin and things were very comfortable indeed. I decided to stay a few weeks with my new friend. He begged me to put up there for the Winter, but after thinking things over I decided I could make about three hundred miles more before the snows came.

The operator told me he had been in the North for six years. In all that time he had not seen a woman. He told me he had a wild life in the South, and to reform himself he had sought the wilderness of the silent North. He was afraid to go back to civilisation after being so many years away from it. Drink had been his weakness. It had almost ruined him both spiritually and physically. After years in the wilds he was as strong as an ox and had a faith as pure and simple as a child's.

"I am afraid to go back South," he said. "I am afraid of civilisation. I am happy here."

I asked him if he ever got lonely.

"Oh, yes," he answered, "but one cannot have everything."

The first day I arrived he talked all day and late into the night. Some of the questions he asked me were childish and I could not answer them. He had been in the solitudes so long he was keen as a young boy to learn all about the wonders of the world.

He had an Airedale dog, two rifles and plenty of ammunition. A keen hunter, he shot bear, caribou, moose, deer and fox and plenty of duck and grouse. He had bearskin rugs all over the floor of his cabin, two of which were particularly fine specimens. He had two black fox skins and a dozen red fox, which hung on the walls.

I told him about radio sets and that if he had an instrument he could listen to music from broadcasting stations thousands of miles away. I told him that wireless would probably take the place of the telegraph line and that the Telegraph Trail would never happen. But he was very much interested in the radio.

Although so far from civilisation, on the borders of nowhere, he was kept posted on the news of the day by the telegraph instrument in his cabin. Every night about 11 o'clock the news of the day came through on its way to the Yukon, being transmitted from the South to Dawson in the Far North. While I sat and smoked my pipe he would transcribe the Morse code for me as the instrument clicked. If it had not been for this daily news coming through this man would probably have gone mad, for no human being can live alone for a long time and retain his sanity. He told me the news hour was the happiest of the day. During the mornings and the afternoons regular messages went through, but he seldom listened to these. Unless one of the other operators called him he paid little attention to the messages men sent to one another. Occasionally his ear would catch the click of sad news going over the wire, such as news of some one's death. At these times, he would sigh and mutter something about "the world he left." It was, no doubt, his habit to talk to himself when alone.

I decided it was time for me to move on and make the next stage of my journey into the wilds toward Dawson, which was my goal. He insisted on my staying longer, but finally consented to let me go. We packed my horses and just to "see me to the gate" he accompanied me on foot for a distance of forty miles. At the end of the second day we had covered this distance. We pitched camp at the foot of a snowcapped mountain. He would return to his cabin the next day.

Our parting in the morning seemed tragic. So serious and sad was he, one or both of us might have been going to death. Solemnly, beneath the shadow of a giant fir tree, our hearts trobbing with a strange thrill, we gripped hands and said farewell. I left him quickly.

When I had gone about two hundred yards I looked back. He was standing motionless in precisely the same place I had left him. His long red whiskers stirred gently in the northern breeze. Then suddenly he hung his pack over his shoulders and strode away, his faithful dog following, the companion of his exile.

I now lost no time in getting over the trail. My next stop was Grave Yard Bend, a telegraph cabin two hundred miles distant. If I could make this before the snows came I would probably pull up there for the Winter. Traveling was slow because the trail was exceedingly bad. It took all the strength I had to enable me to make twenty miles a day. At this rate I would reach Grave Yard Bend in ten days. The skies were dark and if snow fell I would be out of luck.

On the fourth day, going over a stretch of rocky trail, my best cayuse stumbled in a hole that was covered with moss and broke his leg. I was forced to shoot him to end his pain. This delayed me a day, for I gave him decent burial. I dug a grave and covered it with rocks. I cut a slab from a spruce tree and engraved on it his name and the name of his owner and stuck the slab in a pile of stones near by.

I had to leave a lot of my gear behind, for the other cayuse could carry a light load only. I had to add extra weight to my own pack, which I carried, and the traveling now was necessarily slower.

One day while plodding along the trail I met a man who traveled without pack or pack horse. He seemed to come from nowhere. I saw him approaching a quarter of a mile away. As he came closer I observed that he was nearly naked and the few clothes he wore hung in tatters. When he was within speaking distance I asked him where he came from, and he could not tell me. He was so thin and weak he could hardly walk and he was without boots or hat. The only place he could remember being at was Fort Nelson. I knew he could not have mushed from there, for Fort Nelson was hundreds of miles away.

I stopped and made camp and gave him something to eat. He did not enjoy the meal, for his stomach had been so long without food that he could not digest it. However it made him feel better and he talked more rationally. He said he had been lost for weeks and that he had lived on berries. When he met me he had been looking for a river in which to drown himself. I told him he could go on with me to Grave Yard Bend. When I said this a sickly smile came over his emaciated face and he replied:

"Grave Yard? That's what I need, a grave yard."

I told him that he was all right and that I had enough rations to see us through. He would not agree to go with me. He asked me where he could find a river.

"You would not be so silly as to take your life, would you?" I asked him.

"Why not? Look at my joints. I am no good. I have the scurvy."

He then showed me the joints of his elbows and his knees. He could bend his knees and his elbows the wrong way until they looked as though they would break. He said scurvy was the cause of this, but whether it was or not I do know, for I have had no experience with this dread disease. The man thought he had scurvy and he thought he could not live and he wanted to commit suicide. I begged him to accompany me, but he would not. The only thing I could do was to give him rations. I told him where I had buried my cayuse and that he would find more rations and some clothes there. To this he said:

"There will be another burial soon."

I knew that he meant his own.

He stayed with me about two hours in all. He seemed anxious to be on his way. His parting words were:

"So long, partner. Thank you for your kindness. I'll soon find the river."

I never saw him again, and I do not know what became of him. Later I inquired at places I visited, but no one had ever heard of him. He never told me his name.

The trip from now on was without incident. I reached the telegraph cabin at Grave Yard Bend five days overdue. The operator there was expecting me. He had been in communication with the last operator with whom I stayed almost daily and they had been wondering what delayed me. On a trip of this sort two or three weeks' delay is not unusual. They knew I was traveling on my own time and that I was in no harry. If I had been long overdue they would have sent out a search party.

I did not reach Grave Yard Bend too soon. I had only been there a few days when the snow came. I Wintered there. The telegraph cabin was situated picturesquely on the bank of the river at a curve. This place was named Grave Yard Bend because a Siwash girl had been drowned at this point with her father, who had tried to rescue her. There were many legends about this girl. Her spirit in the form of a wraith was supposed to walk the waters of the river whenever there was a full moon. It was at the full of the moon when she drowned. The Siwashes believed her ghost could be seen and they would not go near the river when the moon was shining. Many a time I watched the bend of the river at night, and often as I sat and smoked looking over the wide expanse of water I imagined I could see the drowned Indian girl's ghostly form lingering over the sweeping flood of the stream. This I know was only imagination. One likes to imagine such things in the stillness of the pale moonlight north of fifty-three.

The telegraph operator at Grave Yard Bend had not been long in the North. He had been at the telegraph cabin only two years. He was a young fellow, about 23, and he told me he came from Sussex. I asked him why he had come to Northen Canada and he said the spirit of adventure had influenced him. This was precisely what had taken me north. We had something in common and upon this foundation we built a friendship which carried us serenely through the long Winter months.

We had visitors occasionally. The Siwash Indians, who had their reservation five miles up the river, came down in two and threes to see us. We taught three of them to play poker and many a pleasant evening we passed, the operator leaving the game at times to transcribe a bit of news for us that ticked off the telegraph instrument near the window.

Spring came at last, and after the snow thawed and the trail dried up I packed two cayuses and started off again. It would take me nearly all Summer to reach Dawson, my destination. I had a complete new outfit, including two fresh cayuses, which I bought for $10 apiece from a Siwash up the river. They were good animals and could carry my gear anywhere.

I called at most of the telegraph cabins along the balance of the trail. I was treated with true Northern hospitality at every cabin. There is something about the good-fellowship of the North that grips the heart and makes men seem more like brothers than in congested cities. These telegraph operators are very hospitable, and in many instances they are both operators and innkeepers. They are always glad to see a stranger, and the latchkey of their doors is always on the outside.

They are pioneers in the true sense of the word. Some day where their cabins are there will be inns and townships. If they ever build a railway to Dawson they will probably follow the old telegraph train and the sites of the cabins will become the sites of future cities. Personally, I hope they will never build a railway. I like the North as it is. Romance, tragedy and adventure are there now. A railway will bring civilisation and sorrow. In my wanderings on the edges of civilisation I have many times noted that when a railway supplants the trail the people become hard like the steel on which the locomotives run. Give me the North just as it is, the great rugged playground of men who are strong and love to play.

It was Fall again when I pulled into Dawson. This romantic city, Queen of the North, looked the same as when I visited her three years before. I looked up some of my old friends. I spent the Winter discussing plans for a prospecting expedition the next Spring, but, as Kipling says, that is another story.

U. S. Election Finds Favor With English

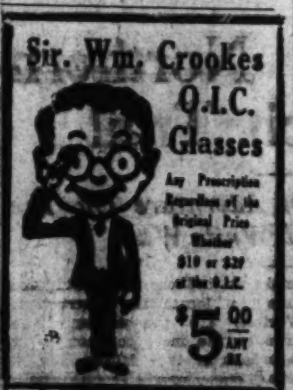
(Continued from Page 1)

La Follette. This did not arise from any great enthusiasm for the Wisconsin candidate's particular brand of radicalism, but came about merely because American correspondents of the British press assured readers that the third party movement might result in the throwing of the election into Congress.

This seemed to promise rather more excitement than a prosaic election settling matters once for all, hence it appealed to the average Englishman's sporting instinct. Business and exporting classes in particular, especially in the midlands, always have favored the Democrats because of the latter's low tariff principles.

Official and diplomatic circles in London have a strong feeling of personal friendship for Mr. Davis, but in principle more nearly approach the Republicans. Moreover, they have always appreciated the difficulties in the path of American contacts with the Old World and are not disposed to quarrel with American isolationism, especially when it is diluted with counter currents, such as those leading to American participation in the last reparations conference and in its taking up a large share of the German reparations loan.

To summarise, it may be said that roughly speaking Great Britain is well pleased with the American verdict, and accepts it as a demonstration of the similarity of reactions of Anglo-Saxon peoples in present conditions.



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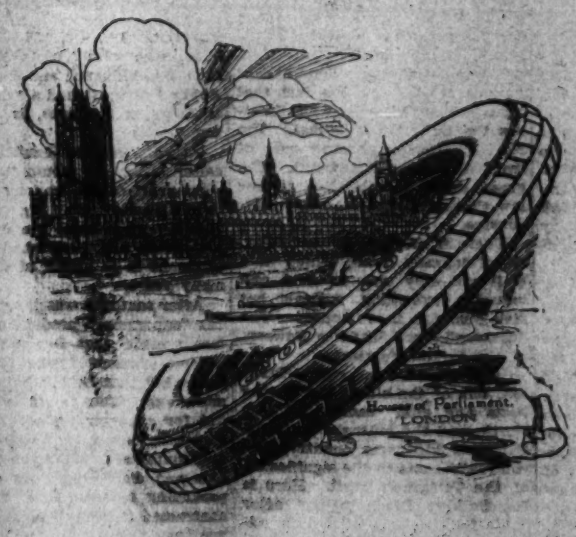

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Most Accomplished Pirate Of New York

(Continued from Page 1)

each and Fly and Morgan, and e women pirates Mary Read d Anne Bonny. He had a apter to himself, like Black eard, in "The Pirates' Own ook," a classic which was worn tatters in eight editions and er sixty years or more was published only this year by the arine Research Society of alem, Mass.

Gibbs did his 400 murders and urned or scuttled his twenty ips with never a survivor to ll, and he might have finished is days in a bowered cottage in anhattan. After all the 400, he as hanged for just one—not as irate or mutineer—though the harges were the background—ut for the murder of the mate f the Vineyard. Wansley was ntenced for the murder of her aptain.

The story opens in New rleans, in the Fall of 1830. he Vineyard master was new to er and the mate was new too. e was William Roberts. The rst man signed on was the eward—Wansley, a Delaware egro, a darky with a laugh and body like a black statue. Then e by one the others were pick- d up: Brownrigg, Atwell, albot, Church; Robert Dawes, a ad of 18, and a stocky seaman of ew words named Gibbs. The ineyard sailed from New rleans Nov. 9 for Philadelphia ith a cargo of cotton, sugar and olasses.

Off watch, three men in the o'castle seemed to have grown ronies. Their heads were to- ether. Five days out, off the ry Tortugas—Gibbs knew those aters—Dawes, the lad, was by himself to one side when one of he three came to stand idly by im.

"There's money aboard," he aid, and looked aimlessly at the ea.

Gibbs, A. Church and Wansley he cook—these were the three. ames Talbot was told too; he doubted if there was really money.

Day after day the little brig ambled along, and day after day he three, and Dawes, too, talked in snatches and mutters. A rais- ed eyebrow, a nod, a shake of the ead—these meant not yet. Not till everything's ready. There were no arms aboard; only a few boarding pikes and a small field- piece. Well, then, clubs would do. The black cook laughed. Captain and mate first was the word, Talbot and Brownrigg, too, if they would not join. On Nov. 22 the word was passed: "To- night." But something went wrong; bad weather or some- thing. On the 23rd they said again. "Tonight," and that night it was.

DROPPED THEM OVERBOARD

The Vineyard was off Hatter- as. Dawes was at the helm. He saw Wansley, the cook, come up with a light and a knife in his hand, walking decorously. Dawes heard a noise. In the shadow he saw a darker shadow bend, rise and smite. Wansley, dropping the light, seized a pump break and struck. "The captain was sent forward by the blow and hallowed 'Oh!' and 'Murder!' once." There were two moving shadows then—Gibbs and Wans- ley, grasping the captain head and heels to toss him overboard.

The cry brought up the mate. He came up the companionway springing—but Atwell and Church were waiting. One blow and the mate leaped back to the cabin. Then Gibbs followed. The cabin was dark. Gibbs stood, trying to catch a sound of breathing. Somewhere in the blackness was the mate. The men on deck waited. Then Gibbs emerged to get a light. He took the binnacle light and Dawes, who could not see to steer, let the helm take care of itself. A- he neared the companionway, curious, and in his youth, per- haps, wondering where this will lead him, there was a sudden noise: scuffling, cries, blows. The mate was dragged on deck; as he was swept past Dawes he seized Dawes's hand with a grip of death. The next moment he was overboard. Dawes heard his cry twice in five minutes, in the wake of the unguided brig. Three of them threw him over: which three? Dawes, witness for the prosecution, said he could not see.

But they gave Dawes a task then: to go call Talbot. He found him in the forecastle pray- ing. "It's my turn next," Talbot moaned. But on deck, where they were already drinking, they told him he had nothing to fear if he'd be true to them. Then Dawes heard the black Wansley's laugh. "Folks do declare," he said, "that you can't wash out bloodstains, but I'm agoing to wash out these," and he set to work on the deck with his grog at his side.

In one of the pamphlets of 1831 it was said: "One of those who had been engaged in the bloody deed got drunk and another be- came crazy." In any event, day- light found them overhauling the vessel. After their days of planning they at last searched for the money. Dawes, Talbot and Brownrigg obeyed; the others divded the captain's clothes and his few poor dollars, and with Dawes at the wheel and steering for Long Island, heard a shout. They had found a keg crammed with Mexican dollars. Then an- other and another. The mutine- ers, loafing in the cabin and fill- ing on nuts and oranges and booze, sewed like housewives at little bags to hold money. Round by round they counted the dollars, and the stacks rose and the bags filled, till at last they wearied and, dividedly drunkenly, without counting.

It was dark when the Vineyard hove to fifteen miles southeast of Southampton Light. The men got the boats out and put the money in them, half and half. They scuttled the vessel, set a fire in the cabin and pushed off. By daylight they made land.

BURIED GOLD NEAR BARREN ISLAND

Dawes was in the longboat, with three others. The rest, with At- well in common, had the jollyboat. By the time they got to the bar there was work enough to hold the attention of each crew, but Dawes, glancing as his boat slid over the well in command, had the jollyboat, filling and Atwell, Church and Talbot scrambling up the mast, yelling. That was the last of them till the Catskill legend. Dawes saw no more for he had to lend a hand; from the longboat he helped jettison a trunk and 5,000 Mexican dollars. What was left of the money was in men's pockets and the bags they had sewn.

The longboat got through to Barren Island, eastward of Coney, and they buried the money, lately some say on Pelican Island. The men met a strolling gunner; he led them to a place where food was to be had—the home of Johnson, the only resident of the island. They spent the day there and the night. The next morning Browning whis- pered to Dawes; "I told Johnson," he said.

Johnson, the hospitable host, took the shipwrecked crew to Gravesend, and when he went into the tavern kitchen to see person- ally to their orders, he sent word. Wansley got the alarm when the magistrates came; he made a break and got to the near-by woods, but they caught him. The survivors of the Vineyard were led to Flatbush, and thence to New York, with Gibbs and Wansley prisoners and the other two as witnesses. Four left out of nine that sailed from New Orleans.

That was the story which made Gibbs as much of a figure as a criminal could be in 1831. He and the cook were brought to trial be- fore the United States Circuit Court in the City of New York and were sentenced by Judge Betts, one for the murder of the mate, the other for the murder of the captain. Was Dawes the innocent he pretended? Did the drowned Atwell talk Gibbs into it? What was Gibbs's real name?

His name was James D. Jeffers and he came of a good Rhode Is- land family, though the gentle re- proof of fond parents only made him worse. He had other quali- ties to make him a celebrity—a good war record, for one—and, furthermore, while in jail here he found a fellow-prisoner to be the same woman who tricked him out of a fortune made in earlier piracy. The proximity gave the public of that day a pious satisfaction. In jail he wrote her moralising let- ters, which were printed in full.

She it was who had sent him back to roving. At 15, in 1809, Gibbs had run away from home on the sloop of war Hornet and serv- ed with credit, in action, under Lawrence. He was in the fight be- tween the Chesapeake and the Shannon and was taken prisoner to England. Back in America, he opened a grocery store, with grog on the side, and drank up the pro- fits. Then he joined a privateer, led a mutiny off South America, landed his officers in Florida and started the career which profited only the vamp of 1820.

In his confession he made a list of his prizes, as far as he could re- member. Many of the items read: "Barkentine (name forgotten, of New York; from the Spanish Main; vessel sunk and crew mur- dered." It was such work that made the 400 murders, with some- times a battle with men-of-war and their barges or a retreat into Cuba's mountains. Even then pirates wrote: "'Dead men can tell no tales' was a common ex- pression among us."

All this made April 22, 1831, a great day, for that was the day Gibbs and Wansley were hanged. It was a greater event of its kind than that of a century previous when Captain Fly was hanged in chains at the entrance of Boston Harbor, or the hanging of Tulley and Dalton in 1812 and of Jack Rogers and three companions in 1818—these, too, at Boston.

Carelessness, Not Speed, Is Cause Of Accidents

Believing that the motoring public is tired of a maze of opinions on automobile safety and that it is ready to get down to facts by cooperating with the organization men who are in touch with the facts, Thos. P. Henry, president o the American Automo- bile Association, has rounded up the most vital suggestions of some of the biggest men in motor club work. The big men, he says, are saying big things that every motorist should give consideration to.

Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago Motor Club and a member of the executive committee of the A. A. A., laments the fact that accident prevention is such a new business as to encourage a lot of well meaning amateur safety workers to air their erroneous views in public. He points out as a typical error of the amateur safety worker the cry. "Let us stop speeding and we shall solve our accident problem."

SPEED NOT SOLE CAUSE

"The truth is," says Mr. Hayes, "speed is not the one big cause of accidents. In Chicago the speed of cars has been reduced consider- ably, and yet our accidents go on. Caution cannot be measured by the speedometer."

Fred H. Caley, another member of the A. A. A. executive committee and president of the big Ohio State Automobile Association, says that "safety depends on the driver," and he touches on a point in connection with safety equip- ment that emphasizes this fact.

"Motorists fail to appreciate the fact that with the increasing com- plexity of traffic, bumpers, skid chains and other safety devices serve to offset only the increase in accidents," he contends, "and that if conditions are to be improved drivers must recognize the person- al element as still being of the utmost importance. Failing to grasp the significance of the situa- tion; the average driver falls into the habit of expecting too much from the protective equipment on his car. Thus a new hazard is chalked up to the discredit of motoring."

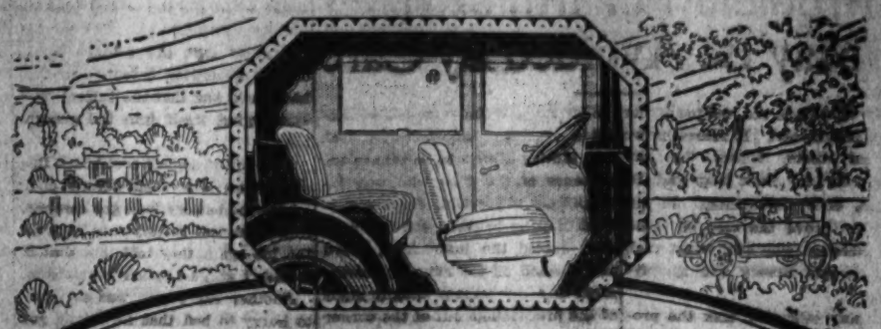
INTENSIVE DRIVING

An important message from Judge Walter D. Meals, vice presi- dent of the A. A. A., has been in- cluded in the summary made by President Henry. According to Judge Meals new drivers now acquire experience much more readily than new drivers did ten years ago and that, according, the influx of thousands of new drivers should not be viewed with alarm.

"Through intensive driving we can develop intensive accident pre- vention," he maintains. "I do not mean the sort of thing that stirs a town with enthusiam over safety for a week or two, but prevention that originates in the mind of the driver. Through the enormous membership of the A. A. A. throughout the country it should be possible to make this intensive accident prevention process a con- scious one."

Roy F. Britton, chairman of the Legislative Board of the A. A. A., now has under observation the law which, in eight States, requires motorists to come to a full stop before crossing railways. In his opinion motor vehicle authorities and legislators do motoring a great injustice by really imitating each other and adopting laws be- fore they have been demonstrated to be practical. The board is op- posing the enactment of radical accident prevention measures until they have been investigated and proven to be desirable.

President Henry himself points to the 22 years of A. A. A. ex- perience as one of the most signi- ficant features of safety work in motordom, and the foundation upon which real progress is being built.



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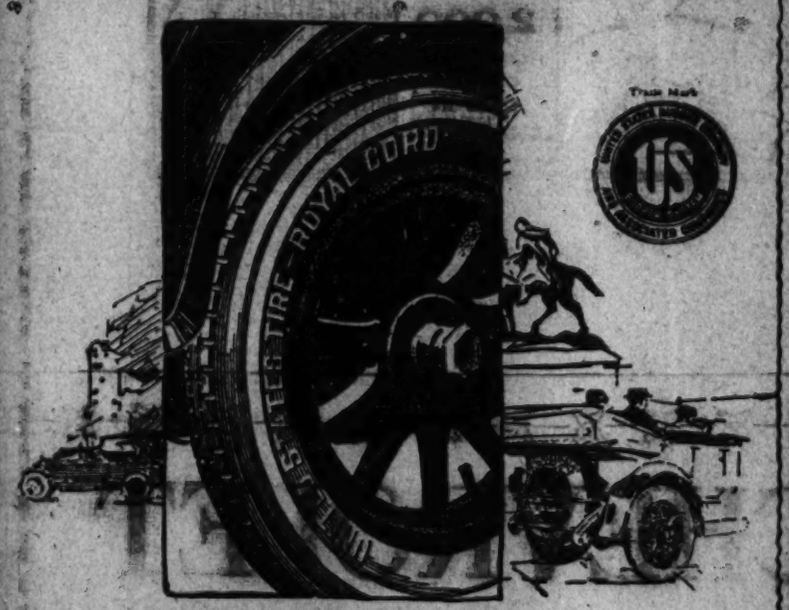

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Depreciation Is Serious Problem For Motorist--May Be Avoided By Care

Depreciation is the real foe of the automobile owner. It raises havoc with car costs, steers the car straight for the junk heap and, in general, does everything in its power to prove the case of those back numbers who still insist that motoring and luxury are synonymous.

Like any other big task the problem of depreciation must be handled first, last and always to be successfully conquered. Most car owners, however, are led to believe that the first round with depreciation is a fatal one, but that is simply because they don't step into the ring until depreciation has thoroughly warmed up.

STARTS AT ONCE

Depreciation goes into training the day the car is delivered to the owner and if the latter would conquer the foe he has no alternative but to commence training simultaneously.

Depreciation frequently commences by having the boy at the filling station pour too much water into the radiator, and the first round can be successfully appropriated by the owner through his determination to brush off the radiator core with a whisk broom even though there are other motorists around to accuse him of being "nutty."

Only by being "particular" can the autoist spare himself the excessive cost of the actual depreciation on his car. Depreciation accumulates in a gradual way, and its method is the best method for the motorist to use in the work of routing it.

Almost any car owner will contend that he knows this as well as any one, but a hasty glance at his car will suggest that his knowledge on this particular point suffers for want of a self-starter.

WHERE TO BEGIN

Apparently he appreciates the need for quick action in the matter of removing traces of car wear, but he is often puzzled to know where to begin the fight, especially if he has made the mistake of waiting until the opponent has handed him a healthy right to the jaw. In this state of mind, therefore, it might help him to know that the fight should start with a little psychology applied to the situation at the time the car is taken out in the morning.

It is a fact that in any public garage certain cars are treated with greater respect than others. That is the first point for the motorist to look into in his fight against depreciation, for it will develop this very important fact.

The cars that are treated with care by the garage people are the machines that are highly respected by their owners.

"Take your feet off that running board," cautions the mechanic to his helper at lunch hour. "That's Smith's boat, and he's a crab about it."

"Brown wants his car delivered to the house," orders the proprietor, dispatching one of his men. "But don't you race that motor! He can hear a knock a mile off."

MATTER OF PSYCHOLOGY

The writer recently tested out matters of psychology to his own satisfaction. He noticed that one of the washers around the garage was making a habit of sitting in the car for the purpose of enjoying a lunch in perfect comfort. This was not a process calculated to enhance the value of the machine, and the situation called for a complaint to the management. But no complaint was made.

Instead, the owner made it a point to give the car some conspicuous kind of attention each day, aiming always to do this in the presence of the man who was unthinkingly supporting depreciation. Each day he brushed out the floor mat, dusted the instrument board and cleaned off the running boards. Each day the washer caught sight of the proceedings out of the corner of his eye.

On the fourth day the washer took luncheon in another car. Likewise the next day, and the next. It was just a case of making it plain to others who come in contact with the cared-for car that it is not to be needlessly depreciated and an owner would have to give his car a wonderful amount of attention, however, to have any effect except wonderment and amusement on a Chinese garage coolie.

GARAGE PEOPLE CAN HELP

These things can be done in such a way, however, that the owner will actually come to find the garage people, and those at the filling station, doing little things that help to prolong the life of the car. If it becomes necessary to move the car when the owner is not around the job will be done by pulling the car by the bumper, not by the radiator. If the owner happens to have the ill luck of a flat tire during the night the garage man will jack up the wheel and help save the tube and a shoe. If the attendant has been careless in filling the radiator the garage man will polish the radiator and rub off the spare tire where the hose spilled a few drops of rubber-destroying gas.

All this because the people around the garage know that the owner is "particular." Something about a well cared for car draws the admiration of all who come in contact with it, and the car owner might just as well learn to cash in on the help other people are willing to give him.

AVOIDING RUST

Most car owners figure that nothing in the way of depreciation can happen to a machine between the time it is put away at night and the hour it is taken out in the morning. Yet the greatest single aid to depreciation—rust—does its healthiest work during these very hours when the motorist least expects trouble. He brings the car in out of the rain and leaves it, believing that if rust accumulates on the trimmings same will come out in the washing and polishing process which he intends giving the car later. But after the cleaning materialises either the rust or its marks remain, and the owner makes the mistake of blaming it on the washer rather than on his own lack of methodising his fight against depreciation.

It is rare to see a motorist give any consideration to the rain curtains when the car has been brought in from the wet, and yet experience shows that the finish on the top of the doors is often permanently marked by the dampness between them and the overhang of the wet curtains. To obviate this it is merely a matter of unfastening the curtains at the bottom when the car is left at night.

DON'T RUSH OFF

It may seem like looking for trouble to wait a few minutes before bidding the car sweet dreams, but that is a telling blow against the foe. One motorist who always rushed off from his car as though he had discharged a painful duty naturally failed to note that the ammeter registered discharge one night when the lights and ignition had been switched off. Thus he did not know that the contact points of the generator cutout, or relay, had stuck, and that the battery was discharging itself into the generator.

This bit of neglect cost him a fine scratch on the right front door where the battery man got careless. And when the battery was back on the job again they told him that it wouldn't stand another recharging.

Another car owner was so eager to hurry to bed that he might get up early enough to attend to a few matters about the car which he would probably again postpone that he returned to the garage the next day to find the contents of the carburetor and vaccum tank on the floor. The needle valve of the carburetor float had stuck, causing the float chamber to overflow. The night before it could have been discovered and remedied by tapping its "tickler," but in the morning it was necessary to refill the vacuum tank. And because the motorist did not know that the vacuum could be filled automatically, simply by cranking the engine a few minutes with the throttle closed, he fussed with the connections on the top of the tank, broke one of them and wound up by calling in a mechanic who managed to add a few more scratches to the left front fender.

Ignorance of what to do leads many a car owner to defeat at the hands of depreciation, but ignorance of how to apply one's knowledge of car care is a sure road to defeat. You have this nicely illustrated by the type of car owner who is so eager to clean the windshield that he stands up on the running board and kicks the apron.

The whole matter of fighting depreciation is a question of developing keen appreciation for the importance of being on one's guard. The fewer opportunities depreciation has of landing its blows the better the motorist's chances of hitting back in a way that will count toward longer and more serviceable life of the car.

Remarkable Power Transmission Through The Air

Some months ago there were reported in the Continental press stories of French aeroplanes having been brought down on German territory by some mysterious interference with their ignition. Later there appeared another report to the effect that during military manoeuvres in France the engines of taxicabs were caused to cease firing at a particular spot on a certain road.

These stories may very possibly be mere anti-German propaganda, but "Motor" (England) states that the possibility of such an effect upon war-time craft has naturally created great discussion in military circles, and among electrical engineers and motor manufacturers. That it is a possibility of the future there is now no room to doubt. To stop an internal combustion engine without any visible agency is the uncanny achievement of at least one British electrical engineer, as has been proved by demonstration.

It is not claimed by the inventor that his discovery can be patented or even that it has any commercial value. Clearly its value lies solely in its use for defensive or offensive purposes in war-time. Accordingly the inventor can hardly be expected to disclose the means whereby he attains this striking result, and we are, therefore, limited to describing the actual demonstration.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION

On a bench at one end of the inventor's laboratory, states the writer in "Motor," there was placed an Auto-wheel, which consists of a small self-contained internal combustion engine unit with a high tension magneto serving for ignition. This we were invited to examine thoroughly in order to assure ourselves that it was standard, and that the magneto was not connected to anything but the sparking plug.

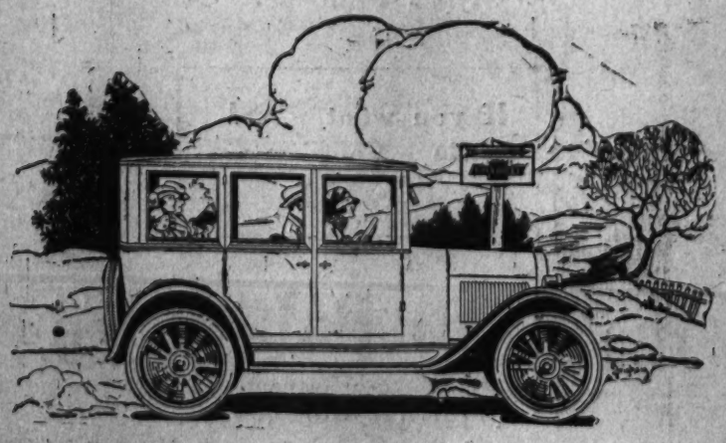
Having satisfied ourselves that the Auto-wheel and its magneto were in every way standard, the engine was started and allowed to run up to a good speed. At a prearranged signal from us, Mr. Matthews then brought his invention into action at a distance of at least 45ft. from the engine, which immediately ceased firing and rapidly slowed down as it lost its momentum. Just before it stopped another pre-arranged signal to the inventor was immediately answered by the switching off of the power under his control, and with light spluttering from the carburetter the engine commenced to go once more and rapidly picked up speed.

This was done several times, occasionally varying the procedure by stopping the engine entirely, and the decisiveness with which the engine answered the signals we gave to the inventor was most impressive. There was no delay, and the engine was controlled just as if our hand signal had been replaced by an ignition switch.

DIRECTIONAL RAY

Apparently any object which has capacity—in the electrical sense—is susceptible to this power transmission, and experiments are about to be conducted over very much greater distances and with greater power than the one kilowatt at present utilised. An important point is that the ray is directional; when the engine stopping trial was in progress we were informed that the ray was on a plane level with the engine, and that approximately 80 percent of the high tension discharge was passing forwards from the apparatus producing it towards the engine, 20 percent passing in a backward direction.

If experiments which are shortly to be carried out over much greater distances prove as decisive as have laboratory tests, there would almost seem to be no limit whatever to the destruction which might be caused by this latest electrical development.



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MORE CANDIDATES IN THE SCREEN CONTEST

Continued interest is being manifested in The China Press Screen Beauty Contest. Above are more candidates in the competition. Upper left: Mr. Ma Tsing-mong; lower left: Mr. Joseph P. Chu; upper center: Miss A. D. Liu; lower center: Miss Margaret Oen; upper right: Mr. Harris York; lower right: Mr. Zau.

IF YOU COULD SEE THE GERMS

in your throat—you would realise why your throat gets sore, and why you are liable to catch dangerous germ-diseases.

The above micro-photographs are of an experiment made by Dr. Piorkowski, the bacteriologist. Two glass plates, covered with a substance on which germs thrive, were exposed in a railway carriage. One (the lower plate) was treated with saliva from a person who had sucked four Formamint Tablets.

All germs on the lower plate were destroyed, while they grew abundantly on the other. Thus, when you suck Formamint, all disease-germs in your mouth and throat are destroyed.

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FORMAMINT

THE GERM KILLING THROAT TABLET

The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

日一十月一十錄勝 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924. 號七月二十錄勝

Mr. Myron Simon, who was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, came to Shanghai in 1911 and resided here until 1915. He was a resident of Tientsin from 1915 to 1924, where he was at one time Vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce and an Officer of the American Association of Tientsin. He was the first President of the North China Star Company, publishers of the *North China Star*, Tientsin. In 1923, he represented the Tientsin Chamber at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI THEATRICAL SEASON IS NOW IN FULL SWING

—Photo by Carson.

Mrs. J. F. Feely, who has evoked warm admiration by her fine reading of the role of Gertrude Rhead in "Milestones," her first big part in local theatricals. Mrs. Feely combines histrionic talent of a high order with a lovely voice, and Shanghai theatre-goers will look forward to seeing and hearing her in future local productions.

—Photo by Carson.

Miss Aileen Noble, who, as the Hon. Muriel Pym, a flaming modern girl, acted with dash and spirit in the B.W.A. production of "Milestones" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. Lee Wallace-Young, the gifted exponent of Shakespearean and classic characters, who, with his wife, Miss Calia Avon, will give a recital at the Lyceum Theatre on December 18. Our photo shows Mr. Wallace-Young in the role of Shylock, one of his favorite parts.

—Photo by Carson.

A scene in Act I (1860) of "Milestones," the costume play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock which has been a veritable artistic triumph for the Dramatic Department of the British Women's Association at the Lyceum Theatre. Left to right:—Mr. C. E. Whitamore (Ned Pym); Mr. A. Bruce Peddicombe (John Rhead); Mrs. Michael Dillon (Rose Sibley); Mrs. A. L. Dickson (Mrs. Rhead); Mrs. J. F. Feely (Gertrude Rhead); Mr. T. Addis (Sam Sibley).

The German Women's Club sponsored two interesting concert plays on Saturday November 22, as a prelude to one of the most successful bazaars ever held in Shanghai. Left:—Scene from a farcical sketch, "It Is Not He," the theme of which is that a man should not be found out even in the most harmless philandering by his wife. Left to right: Magda Guignard, Hans Beck, Trude Heckel and H. Eberhard Altenburg. The center and right photos are scenes from the other one-act play, "Satan's Mask," showing Cecilia Walter and A. Erdmann-Jesnitzer.

—Photo by Sun Sun.

The entrance to Verdun Gardens on Avenue Joffre was transformed into a fairy Toyland last Thursday afternoon when the French Toy Fair was opened under the auspices of the Alliance Nationale Francaise. The Fair had a good showing of dolls and toys in the dozen or more booths, presided over by attractively costumed maidens. A playground was also erected for the children providing swings and slides, and much fun was extracted from them, and the afternoon was generally voted a joyous affair. Our photo shows a group of children who were persuaded to pause for a few moments from jollity and frivolity to face the camera man.

—Photo by Ah Fong.

The Swedish Association in China held its annual dinner and dance in the French Club on Friday night, November 28. The dinner, which was attended by friends of all Scandinavian nationalities and greatly appreciated, was followed by a one-act play and dancing till the early hours, interspersed with Swedish songs. A photo of the dinner is shown above.

MR. P. E. DAWSON WINS THE EWO HANDICAP

—Photos by Ah Fong.

Although the attendance at the Race Course on Saturday, November 29, for the Ewo Handicap Challenge Cup was more or less sparse, it did not detract from the fun and enthusiasm attendant on this very sporting event, which takes place once a year. Upper left:—The finish of the race, showing Mr. N. E. Kent's Mist, late Running Wild, Mr. P. E. Dawson up, winning by a good length from Mr. P. H Baker's Prairie Flower, ridden by Mr. A. J. Ree, who just snatched second place from Mr. N. Wells-Henderson's Critic, late Commanding Fellow (Mr. Maitland) by a short head. Upper right:—The winner being led in. Center left:—Second and third ponies passing the stands after the race. Center right:—The jockeys who took part in the handicap. Below:—Spectators in the members' enclosure watching the race.

FAST PACE IS SET IN THE FIRST RUN OF THE SEASON

Saturday, November 29, marked the beginning of a new season for the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, and, in accordance with tradition, the first hunt of the season was laid by the Master, Mr. G. Greyrigge. The start was at the Old Handicap Bridge on Brenan Road, near the Railway crossing, and shortly before 3 p.m., the scene became animated with a dense concourse of motor vehicles, every one of which was packed with riders and their friends, or with spectators, while the gay scarlet coats, of those entitled to wear them, lent a picturesque aspect to the scene. Captain R. E. Sassoon, M.C., won the Hunt, the pace set being one of the fastest in the annals of the Club. The photos below depict various stages of the Hunt, showing both the participating hunters and interested spectators.

—Photos by Ah Fong.

GRAVE AND GAY NOTES ARE STRUCK ON ST. ANDREW'S DAY

—Photos by Sun Sun.

The celebration of St. Andrew's Day this year was marked by a note of solemnity as well as rejoicing. A short but impressive ceremony was held at the War Memorial on Sunday morning, when members of St. Andrew's Society assembled to lay a wreath in memory of the fallen. A number of the Shanghai Scottish marched to the Memorial headed by two pipers and three drummers and formed up on three sides of a square in front of the Memorial. A guard of six seatries with arms reversed was posted round the foot of the Cenotaph, and the two pipers played a dirge while the assembly stood with bowed heads. A beautiful wreath was deposited at the base of the Memorial from St. Andrew's Society while equally beautiful floral tributes were sent by the Officers and Non-commissioned officers of the Shanghai Scottish as well as the Clan Gordon in Shanghai.

—Photo by Ah Fong.

This year's Caledonian Ball at the Town Hall was more brilliant than any previous affair of the Scottish community in Shanghai. This year's celebration marked the Diamond Jubilee of the organization of St. Andrew's Society. The big ballroom was a veritable riot of color. Our photo gives some conception of the size of the throng.

—Photo by Burr.

A pretty wedding was solemnized last week in Holy Trinity Cathedral, which was artistically decorated, when Miss Esther Florence Sullivan was married to Mr. Ernest Walter James Ling, of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The bridesmaids in the photo are the nieces of the bride, the Misses May and Violet Thompson. The tiny flower girl in the center of the foreground is Hazel Spurgeon, while the two pages are Masters Charles and Geoffrey Thompson. Back rows, left to right:—Mr. R. W. Ward, Mr. C. Sullivan, Mrs. J. Sullivan (mother of bride), Mrs. R. Spurgeon, bridegroom and bride, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. H. Morgan, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. Sullivan.

—Photo by Ah Fong.

Holy Trinity Cathedral was the scene of a quiet wedding last week, when Miss Eva Mary Laidlaw, of Durham, England, and Mr. Ernest James Fenn, of the China Navigation Company, were married. A reception was held later at 70 Avenue du Roi Albert, the home of Mrs. A. A. Brown. The bride and bridegroom are third and fourth from the left (front row).

Boxing
Football
Basketball

China Press Sports

Golf
Racing
Shooting

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924

Shanghai Football Team Defeats "Hawkins"; St. Xavier Wins League Game

Close Race In Second Division; Navy Drops Another Match; Germans Draw With Public School

The teams for the football game between Shanghai and H. M. S. Hawkins lined up as follows:

Shanghai: Remedios, E. Turner, H. Turner, Moosa, Gowan, Healy, G. Johansson, Collaco, Goldman, Coulcher, Costa.

"Hawkins": Heathcote, Penrose, Wright, Waine, Davenport, Wilcox, King, Webb, Smith, Church, Thomas.

STIFF BREEZE

The sailors won the toss and took advantage of the wind. The stiff breeze made anything like accurate play impossible, as the ball twisted at funny angles and miskicks were numerous, several good scoring chances being lost before a goal was made.

After several minutes play Costa made a nice run, and finished with a beautiful center right to Goldman's feet, and Lolly with a ground shot put Shanghai one up.

The Navy swarmed down from the kick-off, and Church sent in a fine shot that Remedios negotiated successfully. Johansson had a good run and the Navy back had to give a corner. The ball dropped right in the goal-mouth and a scramble took place, the ball finally rolling clear to Gowan who sent in a beauty that Heathcote saved well. The Navy in their turn attacked, and Turner Jr. miskicked, giving a corner. This was weakly taken but King atoned for this a moment later by sending in a lovely center which unfortunately went begging. Play was stopped for a couple of minutes by damages to one of the sailors.

On resumption King got well away and centered right into the goal mouth. A little more snap by center forward and the Navy must have scored. As it was Remedios cleared.

NAVY EQUALISE

Shanghai forced another fruitless corner and the Navy men returned to the attack. Thomas sent in a difficult shot that Remedios had to run out to save. A few seconds later Church sent in a slow cross shot that assisted by the wind twisted just inside the post completely deceiving Remedios.

The "Hawkins" kept up the attack and Webb sent in a stinger that Remedios did well to save at the expense of a corner.

Shanghai's backs were both missing badly at this point and it began to look as if the Navy would take the lead.

Finally Coulcher and Costa got going but the latter kicked too far ahead.

Shortly after Collaco gave Coulcher a chance but he shot straight at the goalie.

King finished a good run with a shot that just went outside.

Gowan, who was a tower of strength, put Coulcher in possession but Leo missed when only five yards away.

Collaco got clear through but stumbled on the ball and let the backs recover.

Gowan passed to Johansson who centered right into the goal-mouth but the inside men were missing.

From a center by Moosa Goldman headed into goal and Heathcote had to run out to clear.

Coulcher and Goldman combined well at this point but the

(Continued on Page 5, News section)

SHANGHAI BEAT HAWKINS TEAM AT RUGBY TOO

Club Wins By Score Of 18-0; Colors Win From Whites In Practice Game

Two Rugby games were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd yesterday on the Polo ground. The principal match of the day was between the Shanghai Rugby Club and the H.M.S. Hawkins XV, and resulted in a victory for the local team by 18-0 score.

The first game of the day was between two picked teams, in which the Colors defeated the Whites by 26-18 score. The game was fairly even throughout, with both teams fighting hard for supremacy. After mid-field play the ball went out to Gardiner who, after giving good dummy, passed to Allen who carried the ball in and scored between the posts. The attempt to convert was unsuccessful. Colors, however, soon equalled through the quick work of J. W. King, but did not convert the try. Bates, after solo efforts, scored, and converted his own kick. Parr led a good forward rush, and scored a try which was converted by Gardiner.

The score now equal, the Colors made a brilliant dash for the goal with Jupp getting a try which was converted by Bates in front of the posts just before the half time whistle was blown. The score then stood 13 to 8 in favor of Colors.

Soon after commencement of the second half, W. Calder of the Colors intercepted a pass and made ground. After the scrum, the ball was passed to Bates, who ran in again. Mann attempted to convert, but was unsuccessful. Whites held their own for a time, when J. W. King of the Colors got away from the scrum but was stopped on the Whites 25 yard line. McCann obtained possession of the ball and passed to Chestam, who passed beautifully back to McCann, who scored easily.

GOOD MATCH WITH HAWKINS

The game between the Rugby Club and the team from the British ship Hawkins was a much faster match. The Club took the lead from the start, when McClaren scored a try in the first few minutes which was converted by Holdsworth; this was repeated after some scrappy play in the Navy's half of the field. The Navy then made several rushes for a try, but were not able to make the length. The half time whistle went with the score 10—0 in favor of the locals.

In the second half the Navy held their own for a while, but the locals good passing enabled them to score again. Bichard scored a try on a pass from McClaren, which was converted successfully.

The Navy then pressed very hard, keeping the ball within five yards of the Club's goal line. Had they held the ball, and not kicked it, in all probability they would have scored. Some pretty play was shown by the locals, however, which brought them again past the posts with McClaren on top, but the attempt to convert was unsuccessful. The game ended with the final score 18—0 in favor of the Club.

For the sailors, Lt.-Commander Bowen and Petty Officer Shenton were leading players while Goolden played very well for the locals.

Mr. Ormston refereed both games.

FOOTBALL TODAY

FRASER SHIELD

Shanghai Scottish vs. Artillery, S. R. C. ground at 3 p.m. Referee Mr. Herbert.

ALL-CHINA LEAGUE

Union F. C. v.s. Three Culture Club, Pioneer Field at 3 p.m.

Aurora University vs. Southern Aurora University grounds at 3 p.m.

CHINESE HONG LEAGUE

Customs vs. Butterfield & Swire. Pioneer Field at 1.45.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Nanyang University Middle School vs. Nanyang Middle School, Nanyang Univ. grounds at 2.30.

:-- American School Football Eleven -:-

—Photo by Ah Fong.

The Shanghai American School football team is the main aggregation keeping American football alive in this part of the world. These schoolboys are fast and clever, though their play is largely confined to inter-class contests. There is an annual match with the Yencheng College team, the only annual event in the world we believe, between a Chinese and American eleven at this game.

This year the game was played at Shanghai, on the Pioneer Field and was won by the American School team by a score of 60 to 0. The members of the team as shown above, left to right, are as follows:

Standing:—H. Giffen, M. Smith, M. S. Stewart (coach), D. Rugh, A. R. Hagar.

Kneeling:—J. Pilley, R. Waugh, P. Wright, W. Raven, E. Pilley, R. Moffet, and J. Davies.

This year's game with Yencheng took place on November 29.

SHANGHAI DEFEAT ST. JOHN'S TEAM IN FINE CONTEST

Nanyang University Wins From Soochow; Nanking Beats Southeastern

Shanghai College is today celebrating her victory over St. John's University in the most important game of this year's Intercollegiate football championship series. Over two thousand people lined up around the field yesterday and witnessed these two rivals play a very close and interesting game which Shanghai College won by the odd goal in five on their own grounds yesterday afternoon. Shanghai has now eliminated one of the strong contenders of the title, and has only Nanyang University to beat. Shanghai will meet Fuh Tan later, but it is expected that they will have little trouble in trimming the latter.

Exactly at the scheduled time, 2:30, the two teams lined up as follows:

Shanghai:—Jimmy Tsoo, S. C. Kang, G. T. Hwang, John Chu, F. Y. Koo, B. Y. Koo, H. M. Su, Paul Hyen, G. Y. Hwang, Henry Ling and K. L. Hwang.

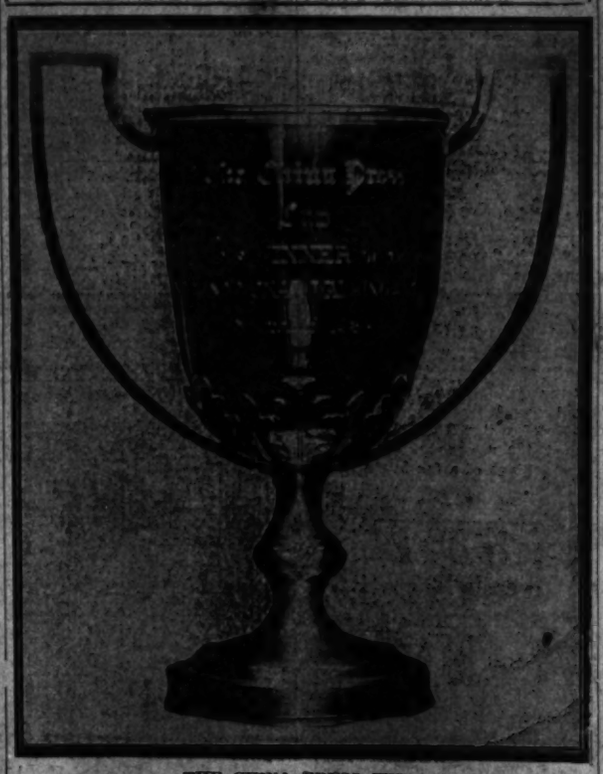
St. John's—T. Z. Woo, S. B. Tong, N. H. Woo, P. T. Lee, P. Z. Tong, H. N. Waung, Z. O. Woo, Z. W. Kyoong, Y. O. Vi, Y. T. Tsiang and T. Z. Nyi.

St. John's kicked off against the wind, having lost the toss. Shanghai centerhalf checked them and passed the ball in his own forward, who carried the ball well down to the visitors' goal. St. John's goalie was on his job and nothing resulted. After ten minutes' hard play, mostly in the visitors' territory, Hyen missed a good chance. Then Su, playing a great game at right wing, sent in a beautiful center which K. L. Hwang diverted and shook the net.

Then pandemonium broke out and every Shanghai College man seemed to be in the air, cheering and yelling, waving College flags and tossing their hats into the air. Shanghai was still pressing on the St. John's goal, and Nyi was called out to save some dangerous ones. After thirty minutes' play,

(Continued on Page 4)

Big Walking Match Today



THE CHINA PRESS CUP

Today's the day. At eight o'clock this morning starts the International Walking Match, in which thirty-eight of Shanghai's young athletes are entered for a gruelling test of 16 miles 654 yards, starting at the corner of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads going round the Rubicon, and finishing at the Race Course. Honors and rewards await the winners, many silver trophies having been presented as prizes in this big annual event, these prizes being headed by The China Press Cup for the first man in.

Of the thirty-eight men entered, none can be put down as certain winners. N. Webb, the winner of last year's race, is favored by many, as also is Remedios, who led until the last couple of miles last year. As last year, the race will probably not be decided until the walkers have finished their jaunt around the Rubicon and are approaching the finish through the city streets, and even bigger crowds than before are expected to be jamming the thoroughfares to see the stalwarts come in.

THE ROUTE

The walk starts at the corner of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads, the walkers going westward along Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery, then turning down Jessfield Road to Brennan Road, along Brennan Road, past Jessfield Park and the Railway Station and clear around the Rubicon. The turn where Rubicon Road meets the Hungjao Road.

(Continued on Page 4)

FUH TAN PLAYERS LOSE TO THE ALL-BLACKS' QUINTET

Close Contest At The Pavilion; All-Whites Have Walkover From Day School Team

Two Chinese Basketball League games were played last night at the Pavilion. The All-Whites won the first from the Y.M.C.A. Day School by 60-19 and the All-Blacks took the second from Fuh Tan by 26-24.

The first game was a one-sided affair. The All-Whites were too heavy for the Day School players, and rolled up the score from the very beginning until it stood at 32-8 at the end of the first half. The second half was the duplicate of the first. The school boys put up a little better fight against the fast, husky winners, getting 11 points in the second half.

F. Z. Woo did well for the losers, contributing 10 out of their nineteen points.

The score:

All-Whites		Day School
Chao	rf.	Kwan
Tan	lf.	F. Z. Woo
Wong	c.	Chow
Lee, Hou	rf.	Tong, Tsiang
Nee	lg.	S. C. Woo

Goals from floor: Wong 12; Chao 7; Lee 6; F. Z. Woo 6; Tan 4; Kwan 2; Nee, Chow, Tong 1 each.

Goal from foul: Tong 1.

Referee: Peter Wong.

SECOND GAME SURPRISE

The second game was a very closely contested game, the All-Blacks springing a surprise by beating the strong Fuh Tan quintet. Fuh Tan started off with confidence, and scored five field goals before the All-Blacks realised. But the All-Blacks got together and put through three goals. Fuh Tan added one more point through a foul shot. The All-Blacks registered two more goals, and the half ended with the Fuh Tan quintet leading at 11-9.

P. K. Hwang started off the second half with a fine shot at a close range. Then Fuh Tan was over-confident, and played loosely. The All-Blacks were playing the game of their life and Tong scored two goals, tieing up the score. They then netted five goals from the floor and one from a free

(Continued on Page 4)

A. Hughes Is Winner Of Second Paper Hunt Of Season; A Splendid Run

A Disgruntled Protester And The Master's Wrath; A Fair Lady's Misfortune; Unseemly Utterances

BY "DISMAL JIMMY"

'Tis always after the event that one hears the best yarns. And the close of last Saturday's proceedings were duly detailed at the excellent dinner that a few old paperhunters sat down to on the evening of the first hunt. It seemed that Harold Robinson would have won the hunt, only he went wrong where natives had diverted the paper; consequently the world and all its wicked ways seemed only black to him! However, the wily ways of the Chinaman are part of the game:

"He only does it to annoy
And just because it teases."

Then there was the Immaculate Cedric on Wiltshire, who also looked to win; but his steed absolutely plunged into, instead of over, the Westward Ho jump, and, lo and behold—Cedric was immaculate no longer—especially as Gustavus Adolphus Tolson promptly fell on top of him—

"And side by side
Those chiefs of pride
Together perished there"

Among friends whose cheery countenances we miss at the hunt is General Macnaughten, still confined to his bed with Newmonia. We trust it will not be long before we see him again in the saddle, leading the van of those gallant spirits, among whom he must always be numbered.

THE MASTER'S WRATH

The Master has been very wroth this week—nay his countenance hath been black as thunder and woe betide the young entry whom he finds disobeying him. For, contrary to his will, some young disgruntled hound has been writing to the papers, criticising in foolish wise the manner of last Saturday's hunt, yet withholding his identity.

Know ye young fellows that the Master is wroth at such practices,—and rightly so. If the young fellow aforesaid had protest to make, there is constitutional action open to him, and he should not seek to make ex parte statements, anonymously, and unsifted by the tribunal specially constituted for such work—the judgment of the Stewards, and thus endeavor, unfairly, to influence public opinion in the direction of his private views. Know also, yet irresponsible tripehound, that the mere accusation made, that two of the Stewards missed out some jump, vaguely described but quite unidentified, would automatically disbar them from sitting in a judicial capacity to investigate his protest. But—made in the way it has been made,—an anonymous ex parte statement in a newspaper—his protest is not worth a damn,—and will not be considered. And now more particularly to chronicle the Hunt.

A BLITHESOME START

Springie and Capt. Sassoon, M.C., exulting in being among the happy winners of the first hunt, went off blithesomely with a fair pack of beldames starting from Pinkie Line. One of the ladies had bad luck at the Slough of Despond, and Capt. Sassoon, M.C., shared her fate, for he fell into the water on top of her.

Meantime the Master, Mr. G. Grayrigge, upon whom be peace, duly started the pack at 3.30 p.m. They were a gallant bunch of riders, lots of them sporting their pretty pink coats, and they were a bold, bad bunch too. There were over a hundred of 'em all thirsting for glory, and determined to have it as soon as opportunity served. There was Doctor Davis, who was favored with success in the first hunt, and Mr. Pratt, the Consul-General, and Mr. Martin, and George Wilson on his new mount. Naughten led a factious band of thrusters on the left flank, who were minded to be first over the first jump whatever might befall.

But Trotsky never got over the first jump, and never so crestfallen a rider has been seen. He was pitched over the jump by his steed, the latter refusing to follow, so Trotsky promptly pulled the bridle over his ears and went home saying nasty words. I'm glad nobody heard him. The steed went through the hunt later, and finished on the card.

Another unfortunate rider at the first jump was Martin of the Consulate, whose pony hates jumping and gave decided indication to that effect. Martin whispered sweet nothings in his ears, and so did Mr. Pardoe on his behalf, but the pony was deaf in equal parts to both blandishment and castigation.

THE REST OF THE PACK

The rest of the pack took the usual three platforms, bought the usual check, to the left, eventually found the trail as usual, along the usual run, towards the Moleskin Wade, and then along the Monument Line.

After that things were not as usual, for Martin Little raised a hoarse croak on the right, and led half the pack on a forlorn hope over the bridge at the Hunters' Monument. Over they went, quite a bunch of them, until realising the folly of the proceedingw they all came back again, riding as desperately as they went.

The dust was not so bad on the Memorial Line and the jumping was good, but Teesdale fell, also Rutherford and G. L. Wilson. Then came two platforms, and a hard gallop down towards the Rubicon, a brief check at a wade, then through or over, round a

(Continued on Page 4)

PORTUGUESE 'A' TEAM DEFEATS HOCKEY CLUB

First League Game Of Season Is Well Contested; Score 2 To 0.

The Portuguese 'A' hockey XI beat out the Shanghai Hockey Club outfit, 2 to 0, in the first league game of the season on the Cricket Club grounds yesterday afternoon.

The game was fairly fast, considering early season form and wind, although scoring was low.

The British kept the ball near the Portuguese goal most of the game but the Portuguese were able to slip two points through, one of them going through on a free hit into the half circle with the other being a clean blow during a mix-up.

A. Leitao was responsible for both tallies of the Portuguese, doing his scoring in the second period.

The British group should have scored several goals but fell down at the crucial moment. The Portuguese goal keeper saved several points for his side by blocking the white pellet as it edged in toward the open net.

The first period started with the Portuguese keeping the ball in the opponent's end of the field for at least 10 minutes. Very few chances, however, were presented for goals, the British guards getting the ball out of danger. The remainder of the period found the ball see-sawing back and forth with the British in better form. It was in this period of the game that the British failed to get through for points.

The first score came in the early part of the second half. The second and last goal was made in the middle of the period on a kick-in.

One Shanghai Hockey Club player was forced to retire because of injuries. His leg was twisted in the last minutes of play.

Both sides displayed rather indifferent form in the finer points of the game. Many digressions were disregarded by the umpire.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

OH! IF I ONLY HAD SOME DOUGH!! IT LOOKS LIKE OUR TRIP TO EUROPE IS AS COLD AS KELSEY'S ICE BOX - I WOULDN'T CARE SO MUCH BUT EVERYBODY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD KNOWS HOW I HAD MY HEART SET ON MY FIRST TRIP ABROAD -
I GOTTA GET A - MY MIND OFFA MY MISERY - I'LL MOSEY OUT AND TAKE A FEW TWISTS AROUND THE BLOCK!
NO KIDDING, MAC. YOU AIN'T BEEN TO EUROPE ??
WHY SHOULD I LIE TO YOU, BARNEY. YOU AIN'T NOTHING TO ME - I'VE BEEN ALL OVER - ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY - DIDN'T I SEE NAT BURKAN OVER THERE - MAX STUERER, LOUIS MANN PAUL BLOCK, MORRIS GEST - YEH - IN CARLSBAD - AND DID IT RAIN ???
EUROPE! EUROPE !! EVERYBODY'S BEEN THERE BUT ME? THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES!
WELL, WELL, BARNEY, I HAVEN'T SEEN YOU FOR AGES - HOW'S THINGS? I SUPPOSE YOU WERE IN EUROPE LAST SEASON - YOU MUST COME OVER TO THE CLUB AND TELL ME ABOUT YOUR TRIP - YOU KNOW I'VE NEVER BEEN ACROSS
WELL - I'VE BEEN ALL OVER - ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY - I SAW NAT BURKAN OVER THERE - MAX STUERER - LOUIS MANN, PAUL BLOCK, MORRIS GEST - YEH IN CARLSBAD - AND DID IT RAIN - MY! MY!
DE BECK

Baseball In England

How the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox look to the English

Splendid Game Says Conan Doyle

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, October 25.—The New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox, who are on a "joy ride" through Europe, staged a fast and interesting game of baseball at Stamford Bridge, London, yesterday, much to the amusement of a large crowd of English folk, including the Duchess of York.

One girl spectator voiced the surprise of all when she exclaimed: "Why, they look just like a male beauty chorus!". This exclamation was quite justifiable, for nearly every member of these famous teams looks like a matinee idol. But it is only fair to the ladies to say that six of the players are on their honeymoons and that nearly all are married. Their wives indeed form a beauty chorus!

Each member of the team earns a salary which is big enough to make a British Cabinet Minister envious. The lowest paid member of the party earns over £5,000 a year, while Frank Frisch, the captain of the Giants and one of the most famous players in the world, receives £18,500. Most of them are University men, and several are qualified lawyers, one a dentist, and another a clergyman.

All have nicknames. Willie Kamm, of the White Sox answers to the "Hundred thousand dollar beauty." At one time he played for San Francisco, but his present club bought him for that huge sum.

DESCRIPTION OF GAME

An American "fan" gave the following description of part of the play:

"The White Sox won the fielding honors, pulling off that scarce article, a triple play, in the sixth inning.

"When 'Casey' Stengel, who earns his bread and butter and a few odd iron men by playing rightfield for the Giants, came to bat in the ninth inning with his team trailing by one run, he poled out a sizzling two-bagger to centerfield, sending two men across the plate and winning the game for the Giants by the score of three to two.

"Casey had his finger in the pie earlier in the game also, his first two-base wallop in the second inning putting one Stuffy McInnis on third base, from where he scored on Henline's sacrifice fly. That one run looked as big as a mountain for five innings, for Pitcher Bentley had the White Sox batters eating out of his hand as long as he was exercising his salary wing on the mound. The White Sox record on the score board was a neat-looking row of oval goose-eggs.

"But just to show the London fans that he had another pitcher, Hughie Jennings, who was pinch hitting for Manager "Mugsey" McGraw, of the Giants, as field manager, while McGraw instructed the Duke of York in the fine points of the game, yanked Bentley and trotted out Nehf, of World Series fame. Nehf was wild as a March hare, but safely negotiated the seventh inning, despite the fact he gave two free tickets to first and uncorked a wild pitch."

CONAN DOYLE A FAN

Sir A. Conan Doyle, writing in the Times, shows his admiration for baseball and recommends that it be taken up by the athletic associations in England. He writes:

"As one who has sampled most British sports, may I say a word upon baseball? It seems to me that in those press comments which I have been able to see too much stress is laid upon what may appear to us to be a weakness or a comic aspect in the game and not nearly enough upon its real claim on our attention. I fully agree that the continual ragging is from a British viewpoint a defect, but baseball is a game which is continually in process of development and improvement, on the subject is aware.

"The foul tricks which were once common are now hardly known, and what was once applauded, or at any rate tolerated, would now be execrated. Therefore, this rough badinage may pass away and it is not an essential of the game. What is essential is that here is a splendid game which calls for a fine eye, activity, bodily fitness, and judgment in the highest degree. This game needs no expensive levelling of a field, its outfit is within the reach of any village club, it takes only two or three hours in the playing, it is independent of wet wickets, and the player is on his toes all the time and not sitting on a pavilion bench while another man makes his century. If it were taken up by our different Association teams as a summer pastime I believe it would sweep this country as it has done America. At the same time it would no more interfere with cricket than lawn tennis has done. It would find its own place. What we need now is a central association which would advise and help the little clubs in the first year of their existence."

BETTER THAN CRICKET

But if an Englishman had shouted "This is better than Lord's" (Lord's is the London cricket ground where all the great matches used to be played) I should have been disposed to agree with him. To go back to cricket after baseball is like going back to Shakespeare played in five acts with 15-minute intermissions after seeing it played straight through in the correct Shakespearean way. Cricket is doomed by its "overs," as old-fashioned Shakespeare is by its acts. It is slow, stodgy and obvious. Baseball is swift, intense and (as to what it is all about) inscrutable. Of course, many Englishmen may dislike it on that account.

I once helped to establish a reformed country hotel where the villagers could get good beer for their money instead of the horrible stuff they were accustomed to. Far from appreciating my efforts, they complained bitterly that the process of getting drunk, which the bad beer prolonged cheaply and deliciously for hours, was precipitated by the good beer, which reduced them to insensibility in 30 minutes. Men of this stamp are capable of preferring a silent game which lasts from 10 to 6 o'clock, and which consists mostly of changing over and going in and out of a pavilion, to an uproarious, impetuous, incessant, quick-firing whirlwind of a game that lasts no more than 90 minutes; that is, long enough to give you all the amusement you desire, but not long enough not to give you time to begin wondering which is the bigger fool of the two, the apache who is whacking at a ball or you who are looking at him as if your life depended on his success. And that is just the right time for a game to last.

ENJOYED IT

As I left the ground one of my courteous hosts expressed a hope that I would come again. When a man asks you to come and see baseball played twice it sets you asking yourself why you want to see it played once. That is a totally unanswerable question. It is a mad world.

But I will not deny that I enjoyed the afternoon. I may have the makings of a fan in me for all I know.

BOYALTY'S NEGLIGENCE

The Duke, by the way, failed to catch the part of the game that reminded me of our performances of Handel's greatest oratorio, I do not know how it is in America, but in England the audience always stands up for the Hallelujah Chorus. In America during a game of baseball it stands up for the seventh inning. And we all did stand up except the royal party, which, not having been properly coached in the ritual, remained seated, a scandal that evidently made a most painful impression on the Americans present.

Lest this should result in war, may I assure the United States that it was an error of pure ignorance. The King will be present at the next match but one, and I have no doubt that if the President will write and explain what is expected of him he will rise reverently at the proper moment and instruct Lord Chamberlain to see that the Court does the same.

The British spectators were bewildered by the proceedings at first. The players began by playing without a ball and with an Indian club instead of a proper bat. They varied this by imitating a slow-motion cinematographic picture. All this we, in our innocence, took to be part of the celebrated, but to us unknown, game, and when the real play began we made no distinction and innocently supposed that for some mysterious reason baseball was played partly without a ball and partly with one. The Indian club was a terrible stumbling block. We could not conceive any serious player using such a thing.

BOWLING IS AWFUL

As to the bowling, an English bowler would have been ordered off the field for it. The bowler began like a highlander throwing the hammer and then shied the ball with all his might straight to the wicket keeper for a hard catch. The batsman, incidentally, swiped at it as it passed with his absurd club, and if, as sometimes happened, he caught it with a masterly drive to square leg, everybody said "Foul!" (without the least foundation) and nothing else happened. But if he drove it back, then it was a case of tip-and-run and puss-in-the-corner unless he was caught out, in which case we of England applauded heartily, as it was the only transaction in the game which was the least intelligible to us.

I regret to have to say that the Sioux and Apaches played equally badly; for after extraordinary exertions their scores were one and two, respectively. An English cricket team would have hit up hundreds with half the trouble. Either the Apaches or the Sioux—I forget which—managed at last either to hit up three or to fail to hit up anything, at which point they suddenly left in disgust for Dublin; and the cricket-trained Duke and his very attractive Duchess, who had been looking forward to the usual five or six hours innings, slowly realised that the match was over, and after some incredulous hesitation rose and made for their carriages.

Still, it was a great occasion. The only regrettable incident occurred at a very exciting and totally unintelligible moment in the game when the champions, who were playing puss-in-the-corner, hurled themselves on the ground like runaway boys when a policeman overtakes them. An American next me so far forgot himself as to shout: "This is better than the Birmingham Repertory Theater." As this theater is famous for its performances of my "Back to Methuselah," I thought the remark unnecessary and in questionable taste. If any American can be so utterly benighted as to enjoy the puss-in-the-corner more than my greatest play he should, for the credit of his country, conceal that shameful preference instead of shouting it in the ear of royalty and of the author.

Bernard Shaw Prefers Baseball To Cricket

George Bernard Shaw, "the highest highbrow in the British Isles", saw the White Sox-Giants game, and gave his impressions of it in his characteristic satirical vein, which enable the American fan to see himself as a brilliant and cynical Irishman sees him. Shaw, it may be added, before he became a world famous dramatist gained note by his story of the prize ring, "Cashel Byron's Profession," and has written on pugilism and other sports from time to time since then, so in spite of his assumed aloofness and "sociological" irreverance for America's national pastime, he is anything but a novice at sport.

Shaw writes:

Kicking and beating have played so considerable a part in the habits which necessity imposed on mankind in past ages that the only way of preventing civilised men from kicking and beating their wives is to organise games in which they can kick and beat balls. Hence cricket and football in England and baseball in America. Women beat their husbands and children for want of an energetic alternative. Musical nations, like the Irish, resort to instruments of percussion to satisfy the irresistible impulse to hit something. The Ulster drum has saved many a Catholic from a broken head.

It was as a sociologist, not as a sportsman—I cannot endure the boredom of sport—that I seized the opportunity of the London visit of the famous Chicago Sioux and the New York Apaches (I am not quite sure of the names) to witness for the first time a game of baseball.

COMPLEX ADVANTAGES

I found that it has the great advantage over cricket of being sooner over. As far as I can grasp it, it combines the best features of that primitive form of cricket (the only tolerable one) known as "tip and run" with those of lawn tennis, "puss-in-the-corner" and Handel's Messiah," and it surpasses them all (except Handel) in giving scope for the higer human faculties of rhetoric, irony and eloquent emotional appeal.

Even those players who had no gift of eloquence expressed their souls in dithyrambic cries like the Greek "Evoe," which sounded to me like "attaboy." I confess that I am not enough of a Greek scholar to translate "attaboy," but it is a very stimulating ejaculation.

What is both surprising and delightful is that the spectators are allowed and even expected to join in the vocal part of the game. I do not see why this feature should not be introduced into cricket. There is no reason why the wicket keeper should not incite the bowler to heroic exertions by combined taunting and coaxing or why the field should not try to put the batsman off his stroke at the critical moment by neatly-timed disparagements of his wife's fidelity and his mother's respectability.

ENGLISH "BOOTING"

It is true that the English cricketer would not do it exactly in that way. He would cry "get your hair cut," or "take off that paper collar" or "beaver," but the intention and the effect would be the same. And the spectators could let themselves go utterly, rivalling each other in every art of the satirist and every apostrophe of the hero-worshiper.

But even with this borrowed improvement I think cricket would still be able to compete with baseball except in slowness and stupidity, in which qualities it is without parallel or rival.

When I arrived on the ground, royalty, in the person of the Duke of York, was doing its share of the daily task, the common round, by shaking hands with the carefully aligned and so far spotlessly clean Sioux and Apaches who confronted royal condescension with republican fortitude. They were not proud, these heroes, and I shall never forget that Mr. McGraw, in whom I at last discovered the real and authentic most remarkable man in America, shook hands with me. He even shook hands with the Duke, but though he was very nice to us there was no denying that he played us both right off the stage.

Bigger And Lighter Golf Ball Coming Into Use In 1924

The bigger and lighter golf ball will cease to be a conversational subject after the current season. By spring it will be a reality, and in the major tournaments next year it will be compulsory.

Among the great army of duffers there is no plaintive plea for a change. The habitually high scores rather like the smaller, farthering sphere, which yields them amazing yardage when a good hit is registered. Even the promise that the new ball will simplify the art because it is bigger, and therefore easier to "get up," leaves them cold and singularly unmoved.

Luckily, the duffer may do as he pleases about the new ball. He isn't good enough to play in the major tournaments, and the United States Golf Association isn't strong enough to tell him what to do. The United States Golf Association explains its stand on the grounds that the balls are getting more lively each year and that a stop must be made somewhere, in order to preserve the original character and purpose of the present courses.

However, it is by no means positive that the bigger and lighter ball will solve the problem. Being lighter, it will not fly as far, naturally, but whether it will be satisfactory in other respects is questionable. It would have been interesting to study the characteristics of the new ball in the open championship in California recently, when the wind blew a stiff gale across the course.

Few of the stars could control the heavy ball in the wind and none of the leaders was able to equal par on the day of the finals. With a light, short-flying ball many of them might still be trying to finish, and the scores would, we fear, have mounted into the hundreds.

12-Year-Old Equals Hagen's Record On California Course

Chico, Cal. Oct. 27.—Will Chico give the world a juvenile prodigy to occupy the place in golf that is held in tennis by Helen Wills?

Veteran golfers watching the progress of George Voorhies, 12-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Voorhies of Chico, freely predict that the next two years will bring statewide and possibly national recognition to his prowess as a golfer.

Already George has thrice equaled the course record on the Bidwell links, the Chico municipal course, which was set by Walter Hagen. The youthful golfer also has won low gross in the last four tournaments on this course, and in each instance his handicap was equal to the lowest given. Already he is called the "Boy Marvel" by Sacramento valley golf fans. He has equaled par of the course six times this year.

George has been playing only in the last two years. He has never taken lessons from a professional, his tutelage coming from his father and mother, both of whom are expert amateur golfers. During his two years of golf George has played on twenty-two courses in the state.

Dr. Voorhies, his father, is a member of the Del Paso Country Club at Sacramento. The Del Paso course is considered difficult to score on and exceedingly sporty. George turned in a card of 84 in his last match there.

A Valuable Gift for Christmas

MEN who appreciate the hygienic value of self shaving are welcoming the New Improved Gillette. It does its work so neatly, so cleanly and so comfortably that any man can shave himself perfectly.

The New Improved Gillette makes an ideal gift for man or youth. It is packed in a number of handsome styles of containers suitable for every personal preference.

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Think it over and then call C. 7081.

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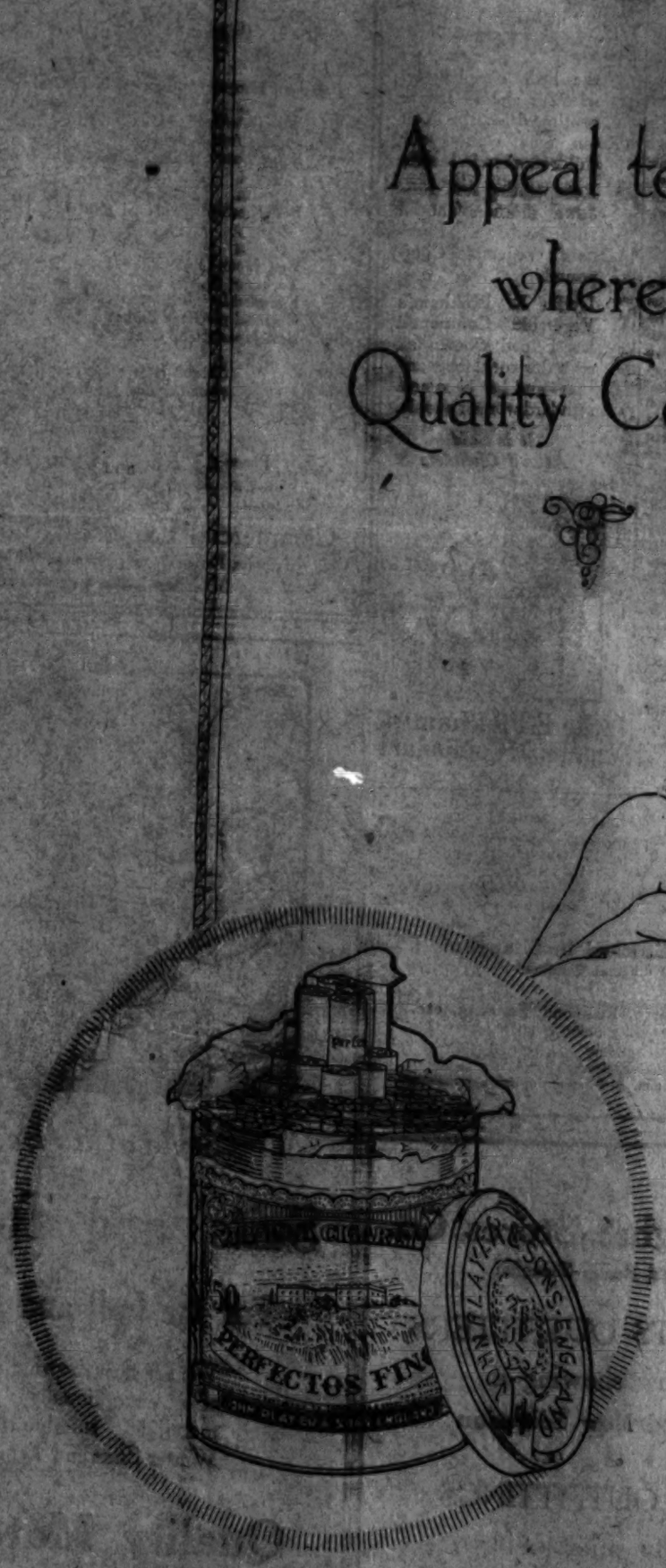

MADE IN ENGLAND.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

P-21

Hughes Is Winner Of Second Paper Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

lagoon, and slap, bang, into the Rubicon Creek. Slosh and splosh through the creep, and up the further bank like flies out of a treacle pot and then round Clearwater.

There was a mighty squash by Clearwater lagoon; the natives, as usual, had erected bamboos on the field leaving a passage about one foot wide for a hundred ponies to pass. David Brand could see no sense or reason in this, nor for the matter of that can I. But David Brand is a practical man, and his pony was a super-practical pony, so taking the inside track he proceeded to push the other ponies overboard, a pastime he seemed thoroughly to enjoy, while David Brand gave an exhibition of the difficult art of collecting bamboos and ropes at full gallop from the countryside. The effect was much admired.

The Hunt was now upon the track of the first hunt, and things began to look serious, for, carried on by their impetuosity, the fierce band of riders made straight for Westward Ho platform, and if unchecked would have run all the way to the finish on the Bee Line.

A STAMPEDE

Gentle readers, at least those of you who have not been cowboys on the wild plains of Texas, or cattle punchers on the Ranges in the days of Deadwood Dick, have you ever seen a stampede of wild cattle? No? Well then, I hope you'll never have to stop a hunt in full career. It can't be described 'cause it isn't describable. But it was done, and the hunt were safely headed on the right line, straight for Marah.

Cedric went slop into Marah, and—Oh, My! he found it "very water." The trail then went straight to Panama, where many of the young entry got out their whips—and stopped their horses. Baker went flop into Pons Asinorum, and a featherduster of sorts, nomenclature unknown, followed him to Gehenna. Then came the dreadful flats towards Barrier Creek, and Suez, where the grief was fearful. Three ponies were in it, others jumping over them, with more to follow. On, on, for the flags were now in sight at the back of Barrier Creek.

The pace was hot, and many fell: Mr. A. Hughes raced Mr. Whitamore for the honor of the win, and, by Jove, he got it, just by the skin of his nose. Thus he wins his first pink, and congratulations were showered upon him.

The rest of the card was made up by G. Fitzgerald, Teddy McBain, W. G. W. Wells-Henderson, and last but not least Happy Herlofson, on his never-to-be-forgotten Medina-Sidonia. Mr. H. B. Thompson had a nastly fall at the last jump, and busted his collar-bone. Poor feller, he did it once before, and doubtless will do it again, but may he win another hunt.

JOLLY GOOD HUNT

Well it was a jolly good hunt, well planned and well laid. Springie doesn't always lay a top hole hunt, but he did it this time, and planned his checks and his paper trail to perfection. Result, a rattling good hunt.

The card reads as follows:

Start, Pinkie's Line, Long Village, Rubicon Road, at 3 p.m.

Finish, near Drop and Crawl.

Hunt laid by M. O. Springfield and Capt. R. E. Sassoon.

1. A. Hughes* on Cyrus
2. C. E. Whitamore on Rollo
3. G. Fitzgerald on Settrington
4. E. McBain on Mosslake
5. W. N. Wells-Henderson on Critic
6. H. Herlofson on Medina-Sidonia

*New red coat.

Shanghai Defeat St. John's Team In Fine Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

Su carried the ball down on the right wing and put across a beauty which K. L. Hwang met in the air and shot in, giving Nyi no chance.

But St. John's did not waver and went in with grim determination. From the kick-off it took only one minute for T. Z. Woo to score for St. John's during a melee in front of the goal. The play then became closer and both goals were visited without any result. The half ended with Shanghai leading by 2 to 1.

With the resumption of play, it was expected that Shanghai would have a hard time against the wind. But the home forwards combined well and attacked the visitors again. A few minutes' play saw K. L. Hwang hit the bar with a hot one. Then St. John's forwards woke up and tried hard, but F. Y. Koo was on his job all the time. On the other side Su again sent across a fine center which K. L. Hwang headed into the goal. St. John's center half was injured and was missed very much by them. In spite of this reverse, St. John's fought desperately and some good passing saw Tsu concede a corner. Nothing resulted, however, and the visitors still pressed. There were moments of anxiety in front of the Shanghai goal but G. T. Hwang at left full-back held the St. John's forwards. After thirty minutes' hard play, T. Z. Woo centered a nice one which S. B. Tong had no difficulty in putting into the net, making the score stand at 3-2. By this time both teams tired and could do nothing, even though they struggled hard. The game soon ended with St. John's pressing on Shanghai.

On the day's play Shanghai deserved to win. Su and K. L. Hwang played a great game and all the Shanghai's three goals were scored by Hwang off from the centers sent in by Su. F. Y. Koo did his work well and Hyen played hard at center forward. G. T. Hwang was strong at full-back.

For the losers, Z. O. Woo at centerhalf was the pick of the team and put up a creditable game until he was forced out of the game with an injured ankle. S. B. Tong was good at center forward. The forwards did not combine very smoothly and there was a gap between the half and forward lines. Mr. Yorke refereed. crowd of spectators, and resulted in a win for Nanyang by 5 goals to one. After their drawn game with Fuhtan University last Saturday, the Nanyang forward line was reorganised, and it was apparent from the start of the game that the readjustment of the forward line was a move in the right direction, as Nanyang certainly played a better game than they did last week. At the opening of yesterday's game, both teams were more or less feeling their way, and a ding dong struggle ensued, until about 30 minutes from the start Nanyang scored from a beautiful center from Zee the outside right, which eventually proved to be the only goal scored during the first half of the game.

On resuming play after lemons, Soochow seemed to pull together more, and played much better football than in the first half. Although Nanyang pressed time and again, the Soochow backs were on the alert, and kept out the boys from Siccawei when they were within an ace of scoring. It was unfortunate for Soochow that their goalie showed signs of weakening and faulty handling of the ball, as Nanyang were quick to grasp the situation, and scored the second, third and fourth goals in almost rapid succession. With the score 4 at 0 in favor of Nanyang, Soochow were again on the move, and their efforts were awarded by a splendid first time shot from their center forward, who made no mistake with a sparkling center from the right wing. Just before time was called Nanyang were again successful and when the final whistle blew were the winners by 5 goals to 1.

Mr. Barr, of Soochow, refereed to everyone's satisfaction, and throughout kept a very good control of the game, which was remarkably clean and well fought.

NANKING 2; S. E. 0

(Special to The China Press)

Nanking, Dec. 6.—In the East China Intercollegiate football game played here this afternoon Nanking University defeated Southeastern by two goals to zero in a hard clean game.

The East China Intercollegiate football standing, including today's games, is as follows:

Intercollegiate Standing

TEAM	P.	W.	L.	D.	GOALS FOR	GOALS AGST.	PCT.
Shanghai	4	4	0	0	10	4	1.000
Nanyang	4	3	0	1	10	2	1.000
St. John's	4	2	1	0	12	5	.750
Soochow	5	1	3	1	7	11	.250
Nanking	5	1	3	1	3	9	.250
Fuh Tan	3	0	1	2	2	4	.000
Southeastern	5	0	4	1	3	11	.000

Foreign Basketball League

The first week's play in the Foreign Basketball League shows the Recs leading. The Railroaders and the Navy quintets, however, as well as the Machine Gunners, have put up the best exhibitions of basketball so far. Three matches have been postponed, the Rowing Club "Bowside" team twice failing to appear for scheduled games, and their "Strokeside" quintet once disappointing their visitors.

Three League games are being played tomorrow evening, two at the Rowing Club and one at the Pavilion. The matches at the Rowing Club are between Recs and Strokeside, at 5:30, and Bowside and Railroaders, at 6:30. At the Pavilion the Orioles will play the Portuguese Company, the game starting 5:30. (There will also be two excellent Chinese League games at the Pavilion tomorrow evening, the first starting about 7.)

The first week's League Standing shows the teams as follows:

FOREIGN BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

Teams	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Recs	2	2	0	1.000
Machine Gunners	1	1	0	1.000
Railroaders	1	1	0	1.000
Koreans	2	1	1	.500
Navy	2	1	1	.500
Scott Co.	2	1	1	.500
Strokeside	1	0	1	.000
Orioles	1	0	1	.000
Portuguese	1	0	1	.000
Amer. Vol. Co.	1	0	1	.000

Fuh Tan Players Lose To The All-Blacks' Quintet

(Continued from Page 1)

throw, leading by eleven points. Fuh Tan woke up and scored two goals, but Tsiang added still another for the winners. The play became fast and furious, and Fuh Tan tried hard to catch up, but they were able to put through only two more goals, and the game was won by the All-Blacks by the score of 28 to 24.

The winners were not brilliant but played a hard and spirited game. Their team work was not very good, and they missed many easy chances under the basket.

Fuh Tan played a very loose game. Lee was off form and missed many shots. Hwang went in the second half and worked hard.

The score:

All-Blacks		Fuh Tan
Feng	r.f.	Wu
Tong	l.f.	Lam, Hwang
Lee	c.	Liang
Bao, Liu	r.g.	Tsiang
Sung	l.g.	Dong

Goals from floor: Tong 5; Feng, Hwang, Lee 4 each; Wu 3; Liang, Tsiang, Dong 1 each.

Goals from foul: Feng, Ling, Lam, Lee 1 each.

Referee: Samuel Pan.

THREE GAMES MONDAY

Three Chinese Basketball League will be played at the Pavilion Monday night, beginning at 7 o'clock. In the first game the Y Day School is to meet the Southern University. A close game is expected.

In the second game the All-Whites, last year's champion, will tackle the Fuh Tan University quintet, last year's runners up. This game will be closely contested and bitterly fought. These two teams are in their best form. The All-Whites are fast and their team is excellent. Fuh Tan players are heavier and taller, however, and should be able to check the All-Whites. A big crowd is expected to see these premier teams in the Chinese League fight it out for the first time this year.

In the third game scheduled for the night, the Amateurs are to play the China National College. This will be the first League game for the Amateurs this year, and the fans will have the chance to dope them out.

First Match In Fraser Shield Contest Today

The first match in the Fraser Shield competition is to be held this afternoon on the Shanghai Recreation Club's grounds between the Shanghai Scottish and the Artillery. This game was originally scheduled for Pioneer Field, but has been transferred to the Recs' grounds. The game between the Portuguese Company and the Engineers, also intended for today, has been postponed.

Today's teams will be as follows:

Shanghai Scottish.—C. A. J. Wilkie, J. K. Ewing, A. S. Phillips, H. Wallace, A. Cowan, J. Falconer, R. Baxter, F. Morton, T. W. R. Wilson, W. E. Dailey, A. H. Leslie.

Reserves.—G. Jack, P. Campbell, J. Brown.

Artillery.—H. E. Harris, J. B. Brown, P. L. O'Neill, J. Mahon, A. Ferguson, L. F. Payne, C. Pratt, R. D. Parkin, E. C. D. Andrews, C. A. Brown, L. Whittaker.

Reserves.—C. W. Cox, J. G. Lewis, A. Pratt.

Boxing Here Thursday

Several bouts are scheduled for the Carlton Thursday night, and it will be the last opportunity to see most of these boys in Shanghai. The program is topped by Rufe Canion, who is booked to go four rounds with de Dios as the main event. De Dios is clever and shifty, and can make Rufe work a whole lot when he really extends himself.

Forral will meet Folyano in the semi-final. Folyano, who is a clever enough boy, has not fought since he got that awful whack in the eye from Flores a few weeks ago. Forral looks better than the other youngster, though there's no denying Valli's class as a boxer.

For the rest, Shanghai fans will have an opportunity to see most of the youngsters here in action before they return to Manila. Flores meets Hilardo in the opener, George Xavier fights Coogan in the second event, Fernan goes up against Little Garcia in the third. Charlie Xavier tries conclusions with Freddy in the fourth, and Romulo will exchange haymakers with Pete in the fifth. All the bouts are four-rounders. There are seven events in all.

More Football Results From U. S.

Football results of Nov. 22—

Yale 19, Harvard 6.
Chicago 6, Wisconsin 0.
Syracuse 7, Colgate 3.
Army All Infantry 12, Atlantic Scouting Fleet 6.
Michigan 3, Iowa 9.
Lafayette 7, Lehigh 0.
Bucknell 12, Rutgers 7.
Illinois 7, Ohio State 0.
Purdue 26, Indiana 7.
Northwestern 13, Notre Dame 6.
Quantico Marines 3, Carnegie Tech 6.

MIDDLE SCHOOL GAME

Nanking University Middle School will meet St. John's Middle School on Monday afternoon. The game will be played on the St. John's field.

Nanking is reported to be a very aggressive team. They beat Shanghai College Academy team by 3-1 at Nanking last Saturday.

St. John's team is about the strongest in the Shanghai Middle School League, and a real good game is expected tomorrow.

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

ANY LENS REPAIR This Week $1.00 ANY KIND O.I.C.

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Big Walking Match Today

(Continued from Page 1)

near the Golf Club, is almost the half-way point.

Continuing along the Hungjao Road, the walkers come into the city via Avenue Petain, at a point almost thirteen miles from the start of the race, and three and a half miles from the finish. They go about a mile along Avenue Petain before coming into Route Lafayette, and continue along this thoroughfare until Route de Soeurs is reached. Here they turn north, reaching the fifteen-mile mark at about Avenue Joffre, and continue straight ahead along Yates Road (the continuation of Rue de Soeurs) to Weihaiwei Road, from where they come straight down into the Race Course, completing a distance of 16 miles 654 yards. The course is precisely the same as last year's, but in 1923 there was an error in measurement of over 400 yards, which has now been rectified.

The first man in is expected to reach the Race Course before 10.30, if no unexpected weather changes spoil the going.

FINE ARRANGEMENTS AT RACE COURSE

Though there will be big crowds thronging the streets all along into the finish, the biggest assembly will be that at the Race Course. The Race Club has kindly consented to the use of their facilities for the crowd, and results will be posted every little while showing the position of the walkers. Field telephones have been strung all along the line of the walk, and the position at the end of each mile will be sent in, being posted up for the information of all. Towards the end of the walk, for the last two miles or so, the information will be more regular, showing every development in the race as it nears the finish, and will possibly be announced by megaphone.

At the end of the race the prizes for the winners will be presented at the Race Club by Mrs. P. Crighton. There are both individual and team prizes. Five teams are represented, the English, Irish, French, Portuguese, and Japanese, of which the team with the lowest score (counting 1 for first, 2 for second, etc.) will be the winner. The team competition was between the English and Irish last year, and bids fair to be so this year as well.

APPEAL TO RIDERS

Motorists, riders, motor-cyclists, and others are earnestly urged by the Walking Match officials to allow a free road to the walkers at the time of the race. This appeal has gone forth before, and it is felt that the courtesy and sportsmanship of all can be relied on in this respect. As a last reminder, however, it is well to note again the course and the time, in order that the men participating in this severe test of staying power will not be handicapped by the presence of vehicles or horses on the road, or by gas or dust.

So—on with the walk! And may the best man win!

Jinx Seen On Sports This Year

While the present season has been the greatest that sport has ever known, the jinx of misfortune has been forever present. Pop Geers, Dario Resta and Joe Beyer have come to tragic ends, in competition. Earle Sande, the best of American jockeys, was the victim of a bad injury which may end his riding career. The competition in all sports has been so keen that the toll of accidents has been heavier than usual.

A jinx has followed the boxing game all season. Bad weather and injury to boxers have practically ruined the outdoor attractions. Benny Leonard's brittle thumb has caused postponement of the biggest outdoor attraction of the season, the bout with the welter-weight champion, Mickey Walker. Frankie Genaro's whooping cough halted his bout with Villa.

After—

the little one arrives, mothers should insure continued health. You can only enjoy your children when in health.

Recuperating and run-down mothers should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped women all over the world for many years and has become a standard woman's tonic.

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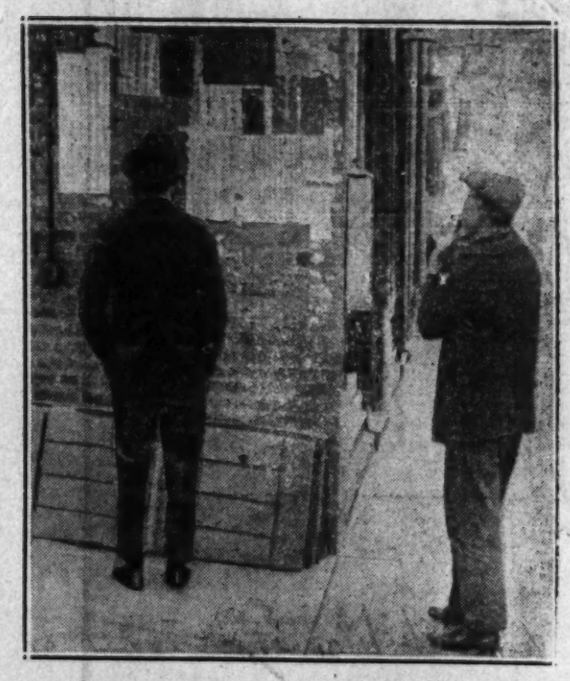
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1924
The China Press
大陸報

THE EAVESDROPPER—*From a Painting Designed Especially for This Page by James H. Hammon*

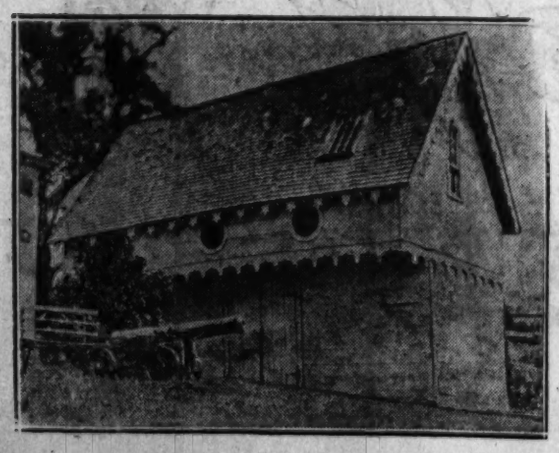
DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

WILL TRY AGAIN—Demetrios Sigelakis, captain and crew of 22-foot boat Carcharias (Greek for shark), will make another attempt to circle globe in his odd-looking craft. He started September 14th, but was obliged to return after two weeks because of damaged water tank and lost sextant. (Int'l Newsreel)

BURSTING OF HUGE WATER MAIN in Boston streets near Copley Plaza Hotel, flooded basements and left gaping hole (Int'l Newsreel)



READING WAR NEWS—Chinese tongs are at it again all over country, many deaths having occurred already. Photograph shows Newark, N. J., Chinese reading of crimes. Newark has largest Chinatown in East. (Int'l Newsreel)



FORT AND BLOCKHOUSE "LAST CHANCE" was built at St. George, New Brunswick, in 1770 and was refuge for early white families when wandering tribes of Indians took warpath. Its mounted cannon was brought from England. (Int'l Newsreel)

"SMEAR 'IM"—Wonderful action picture of Norman Cleaveland, of Berkeley, Cal., star halfback of Leland Stanford University football team, about to "strong arm" would-be tackler in practice game at Palo Alto, Cal. (Int'l Newsreel)

UNUSUAL AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—Aviator Russel Simon, stunt flier, while piloting his plane over Virginia State Fair Grounds, ran into another plane in midair, fell in nose dive and crashed into roof of Industrial Building. He was killed. (Int'l Newsreel)

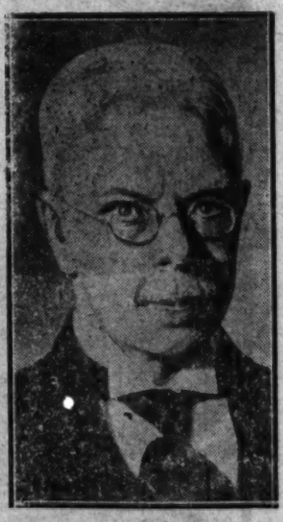
MISS EDITH BOBE, wealthy New York modiste, recently robbed of $100,000 worth of gems by hold-up men, fled from New York when their accomplices telephoned her, threatening death. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Chauncey M. Depew, veteran statesman, orator and railroad executive, photographed at Scarsborough, N. Y. Although 90, he is still active. (Int'l Newsreel)

U. S. SENATOR FRANK B. BRANDAGEE, who was found dead in his room at his home in New London, Conn., was declared by coroner to have committed suicide.

WATER JUMP at Aqueduct, L. I., N. Y., race track always gives spectators thrill. (Int'l Newsreel)

CAPTAIN P. P. ECKERSLEY, manager of British Radio Broadcasting Service, has arrived in New York in interests of British radio (Int'l Newsreel)



WYCLIFFE BOOTH, son of venerable head of Salvation Army, is touring United States with his father. (Int'l Newsreel)

SEA LION PERFORMS in pool of London, Eng. Zoo, awarded by pieces of fish. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Present Day China And Foreign Education

Union Of Science And Psychology Is Envisaged As Sole Hope Of Humanity

Note:—This article, dealing with China's problem in connection with the adoption of "foreign" or Western educational methods, was prepared by the Laboratory for Educational Research of Shansi Province and has been sent to the Carnegie Peace Foundation and to the Institute for Spiritual Collaboration of the League of Nations.

As you are working for the establishment of an understanding between the different races and nationalities, I beg to submit to you, for your consideration, the greatest problem coming generations of peace-lovers will have to solve, that is the understanding between East and West, particularly between China and America.

As the development of the original forces of a race depends entirely on its education, the standard of the education a race receives determines the degree of the development of the original forces of that race. The degree of development allowed to the inborn power of a race, on its part, determines the degree of self-expression that race is able to obtain. If that degree of self-expression is high enough to allow a satisfactory outflow of inner power, a race becomes what is popularly called "peace-loving," if not, that same race becomes warlike. Reliable peacefulness is based upon spiritual self-manifestation, because psychically active races possess an inward current of magnetism that is able to attract towards itself all the persons and things it comes into touch with and to bring about an understanding of happenings of human life, that makes for settlement of all kinds of affairs by means of mental analysis, i.e. by peaceful means, not by the fist or by means of physical strength.

THE MORALITY OF CHINA

It is because China's morality is based on the principle of spiritual self-manifestation of every individual, that China has been known in the past as the "most peace-loving country on earth."

Since 13 years, i.e. since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, this peaceful race has not had a single year of peace. And it is now on the verge of becoming a threat to all the other nations having peaceful connections with and no aggressive designs of any kind against China: at the head of these nations stands America.

How is it, that this most peaceful country on earth has been brought into that chaotic state? That is the most important question peace-loving people all the world over ought to ask themselves, before the Chinese confusion transforms itself into a word conflagration, in comparison with which the so-called "World-War" of 1914-18 is a mere tea-party.

The answer is, as far as I can see, as follows:

THE TRANSACTION OF 1911

The establishment of the Chinese Republic was the last step of adoption of foreign procedures China has made in the course of the past 80 years. Adoption of foreign procedures, educationally speaking, means stimulation of sense-energy up to such a height that what was at the beginning foreign, becomes at the end natural and replaces the original character as a kind of second nature. This second nature, of course, forms afterwards a wall against which the original nature that intends to flow out from inside and to obtain its outward manifestation, hurts itself continuously, until, at the end, spiritual self-manifestation becomes empty talk good enough for lectures in Confucian temples, but non-existent in reality. The death of the principle of spiritual self-manifestation is synonymous with the birth of aggressive designs towards one's fellows and one's neighbors, because, as stated above, the human soul-power that would be able to govern human life by spiritual means is eliminated through the death of the original principle, and physical means, uncontrolled by soul, take the place of the original spiritual ones.

A TRAGEDY OF EDUCATION

IN THIS SENSE, the CHAOTIC CONDITION OF CHINA AND OF THE CHINESE IS THE OUTCOME OF A MISTAKEN PROCEDURE OF MODERNISING CHINA: that wrong procedure is the outcome of the wrong conception that modernisation can be brought about through imitation and of the FAILURE TO PRODUCE MODERNISATION THROUGH EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL SPIRIT OF SELF-MAINFESTATION. EDUCATION OUGHT TO LEAD THE ORIGINAL INNER

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Four-Legged Bird That Flies.

FOUR LEGGED DUCK.

When some one asks you "What has four legs, a pair of wings and flies?" tell him it's a "duck." In this case it's true, for this four-legged duck has been bred at Elmont, Long Island, N. Y., by Miss Hilda Handli.

History Of World Upon Bed Of Ocean

Scientists have happy hunting grounds in the deep waters of the ocean. Little is really known about their inhabitants. It is only in recent years that ways and means have been provided for deep-sea exploration, and the pioneering work already done is so rich in surprising results; that it is certain finds of an extraordinary nature await exploration. Many of the strange fish found in ocean depths are closely related to some of the strangest fossil types. It is possible, owing to the fact that the seas have never been overturned with the same violence experienced by the land, that many primative types of sea life still persist in some of the deeps.

The ribbon fish is an instance of a primitive type still living. This is one of the members of the sea serpent family about which sailors tell weird yarns. The eel-like sharks of the deep areas of the Indian Ocean also are strange sea forms that survive from a great antiquity, like those visioned by Virgil and the Greek artists who conceived the tragedy of the "Laocoon," in which they pictured a man of that name and his several husky sons, in the springtime of their manliness, being slowly strangled to death by a pack of sea snakes.

The gigantic cuttlefish and octopuses of the great sea depths also are interesting objects of study. Rare specimens have come to the surface and shown their horrid forms, and in some cases their gigantic strength and strange ferocity. They also are allied to some of the most primitive forms of life. Whether they are monstrosities, such as sometimes appear in all species of organic life, or whether they belong to gigantic types frequenting the deepest waters of the sea are problems still awaiting solution.

There is nowhere on land anything so strange and queer as the abysmal waters of the sea peopled by myriads of melancholic types of the most astonishing forms of life. It is a dark, soundless, cold region, where everything is subjected to the effects of enormous pressures and strange strains, and where life is borne in an unambitious way through the media of strangely metamorphosed and changed organs, and where electric and phosphorescent lights supplant sight and the stomach becomes more powerful than the brain. We have gained some very interesting facts about the dwellers in the ocean deeps, but nothing like a full survey has been made. More light on this interesting corner of our globe is highly desirable.

Leverhulme Buys Grosvenor House

London, Nov. 28.—Viscount Leverhulme, soap manufacturer, is the purchaser of Grosvenor House, one of the most famous mansions in London, from the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, whose personal affairs recently have figured in the courts in connection with her divorce suit, have not resided there for months. The sale price is reported to have been £600,000.

The Death-Dealing Laughter Of Japan

A Race Whose Grim Courage Can Face Anything But Ridicule

BY CLARENCE L. BROWNELL, (*M.A., F.R.G.S., London*)

We hear of people being killed by kindness the world over, but in only one country do we hear of them being killed by laughter. That country is Japan.

Europeans and Americans take laughter as a matter of course, and expect to be laughed at frequently. They often join in the laughter when the joke is "on themselves." Commonly enough, they relish a joke on themselves. Being laughed at, too, is often good medicine, and many mend their ways and gain in wisdom through being laughed at.

In Japan, however, being laughed at is a most intolerable thing. To appreciate how sad laughter is for the man who is the object of the laughter, one must live among this people. He will realise that mirth is terrible as an instrument of torture all over the Land of the Rising Sun.

The Japanese do not fear death, but ridicule crushes them. Their religion does not deal with dying as a dreadful thing, but as "an august departure." There is honor and serenity and even sweetness in the Japanese idea of passing on, but no dismay. Both men and women are cheerful about death. To their thinking, it would be unbecoming and even degrading to be otherwise.

But courage, custom and religion are of no avail to save them from the consternation that ridicule causes. Laugh at a Japanese, and he goes to pieces. He collapses completely, for he cannot face ridicule. His vanity is his one vulnerable spot. Threats and insults mean nothing. He does not turn a hair. They disturb him no more than raindrops disturb a duck. He, like the duck, is perfectly greased for all sorts of raindrops, and rather likes to feel them pattering on his prepared back; but for laughter he has no defense. He will kill himself rather than face ridicule.

Any one who has lived among the Japanese knows this, though the seven thousand books so far written about Japan do not dwell on the peculiar sensitiveness that is their singular weak point. Any one will say that the excuse the Japanese most often make is "People will laugh (Hito Warau)." With a few exceptions it is the daily excuse of all Japan.

I spent several years on the west coast, where I was the only "foreigner" in the province. I lived as a native and taught in native schools. My cook taught, too. He was an instructor in a normal school. The young ladies wished to know about various items of foreign food that had never appeared on the native menu. The normal Principal agreed and borrowed my man. The girls learned how to bake bread (there are no ovens in Japanese kitchens) and to do several culinary stunts so well that they invited the Governor and the Board of Education to a banquet. The Governor complimented the girls, who passed the praise along to the chief, who in his turn bowed and assured his Excellency that all the praise was due to his Excellency himself in providing the province with such a school to which such intelligent young ladies could come.

It was fine, but that evening my cook begged permission to discontinue at the normal school. He liked the work; the young ladies were clever. He was interested, but "people will laugh," he explained. I didn't see why they would laugh, and personally I did not care if they did laugh. It was the cook's reason, however, and the most important, the most weighty reason that he could think of. He used it for a "knock-out." According to his thinking, I could not find any words with which to meet it.

Eventually I learned what the trouble was. The school did not pay for his services. He had been there regularly for three months and had not received remuneration. He feared that people would laugh. When I found that he had been teaching for nothing, I told him he might quit.

Serious consequences follow frequently through being laughed at, or the fear of it. A young Japanese clerk, quite innocent of the ways of banking, but eager to learn, undertook to carry out a certain commission that required tact and more knowledge of business than he possessed. His method of procedure was so grotesquely ill-considered, quite devoid of even rudimentary business principles, that those to whom he reported burst out laughing. He went home, put on a white kimono—white is symbolical in the same sense that black is in Europe and America—committed hara-kiri.

A similar instance occurred abroad. Over in London,

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Soviet Regime Persecutes All Students Who Dissent

Bolsheviks Make Working-Class Origin And Party Loyalty First Test Of Academic Advancement

BY VLADIMIR ZENZINOFF

The Berlin Communist daily, Rote Fahne, published early in May, contains some interesting reminiscences about Lenin by the well-known German Communist, Clara Zetkin. Once, in a conversation, Lenin deplored the enormous percentage of illiteracy in Russia. Clara Zetkin answered that his lamentations were groundless. "Illiteracy," candidly declared Clara Zetkin, "has aided to a certain degree the Bolshevist success. It guarded the brains of the workers and peasants against the infiltration of bourgeois conceptions and opinions and thus preserved them from infection. Your propaganda falls upon virgin soil. It is much easier to sow and reap there, where it is not necessary to hew down young forests."

Thus spoke Clara Zetkin to Lenin. Her advice apparently appealed to the disciples of Lenin. But in order to reach, more quickly the objective desired, the Bolsheviki resort now to both methods of planting communism in Russia; they protect the grains of the workers and peasants against any infection whatsoever. The development of education in Russia is very slow; and at the same time the full-grown forests are being pitilessly destroyed.

The ceaseless destruction of academic education continues. Recent information from Russia speaks of one thing only; the so-called "cleaning" of the higher educational institutions. To the question of "cleaning" are devoted the Bolshevist dailies of Moscow and Petrograd. The "cleaning" is discussed in private letters from Russia. Again, it is talked about in the communications which the citizens of Soviet Russia succeed in getting across the border, evading the censure and the vigilance of the Cheka. But does the American reader know what, in Bolshevist parlance, is meant by the "cleaning" of the higher educational institutions in contemporary Russia?

According to Bolshevist terminology the present "cleaning" means the removal from the higher educational institutions of all the "undesirable elements." But what elements are considered undesirable from the standpoint of the Bolshevist Government, which calls itself "the Workers and Peasants' Government" Evidently all those that bear the stamp of bourgeois origin. But the American reader might think this a jest. If it has the appearance of a joke, then it is one of those tragic jokes of which contemporary Russian reality is full.

TOO MANY SPECIALISTS

"In Russia there is just now an overproduction of trained specialists—the labor exchange registers great numbers of unemployed engineers and physicians," writes the oficial Izvestia of April 10. "Every Government department must personally determine the number of specialists necessary for the country; the People's Commissariat of Health, the number of physicians required; the Supreme Council of People's Economy and the People's Commissariat, of engineers; the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, the number of agriculturalists, forestry engineers and surveyors; the People's Commissariat of Education, the number of teachers.'

"We must relieve our higher educational institutions from ballast," says Pravda of April 30.

It has been said: We must get rid of the ballast. But what do the Bolsheviki consider "ballast? All that which belongs to another class, all that which may prove dangerous to their power. All this "cleaning" bears, in fact, a very rigid political aspect. All these discussions about "the overproduction" of trained specialists, about the necessity of having a middle technical personnel, are mere camouflage. In reality, the Soviet authorities are afraid of increasing their possible enemies, are afraid to educate those who may appear in the ranks of their adversaries. In precisely the same fashion reasoned the Czarist Ministers during the autocracy: less universities, more of the lower technical schools.

Pobedonosev, the evil genius of the Russian autocracy, used to say that he would do his utmost to prevent the "children of cooks" from entering the universities. History repeats itself: just as the "children of cooks" were barred from the universities by the autocracy because they were suspected of being enemies of the existing regime, similarly the Bolsheviki "clean" out of the universities all persons of "bourgeois origin" and deny admission to them because the Soviet Government is afraid to take under its protecting, paternal wing its personal enemies. The reasons for the present policy regarding public education are political. The following facts will verify this statement:

The number of students admitted to the higher educational institutions has been diminishing from year to year. According to the information given by the People's Commissariat of Education, Lunacharsky, in Izvestia, of April 10, in 1922 there were 45,000 persons admitted to the higher educational institutions throughout the whole of Russia; in 1923, 38,000, and in 1924 it was decreed not to accept more than 13,600. By the decision of the People's Commissariat Education, out of 30,000 students graduated this year from the middle schools only 550 or 600 will be admitted to the higher educational institutions.

ONLY WORKERS EDUCATED

The entire recruiting of 13,000 students will be made from among the so-called "Workers' Faculties." These "Workers' Faculties" are open, according to the official requirements, only to persons of "non-bourgeois origin," only to the children of workers and peasants. Students who comply with the requirements of "class admission" are only required to have, in lieu of preparation, "a firm knowledge of elementary arithmetic, the ability to express satisfactorily their thoughts in written and oral form, and possession of political training within the limits of the elementary program of political literacy." I will explain the term "political literacy" later.

Paragraph 2 of the newly published rules of admission to the higher educational institutions is of special importance: "No one may enter a higher educational institution without the permission and recommendation of the Communist center of the applicant's district or place of registration"—In other words, only those students can be admitted to the university who have received a certificate of political fidelity from the local organisation of the Communist Party.

I am very much afraid that the American reader will find it hard to believe the facts cited, for the people in America think that knowledge and science should be open and accessible to the entire population. Let me therefore quote several additional official facts taken from the Soviet press. On April 30 Lunacharsky's substitute, Khodorovsky, wrote in Pravda as follows:

"We must take good care of the student-workers. If a student-worker is slightly deficient in his studies we should give him a

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France Sends 'Mixer' As New Envoy

Paris.—Nosky Georges Emile Daeschner, appointed by the Herriot ministry to succeed Jules Jusserand as ambassador at Washington, is an enthusiastic golfer, horseback rider and, in general, the type of energetic, brilliant mixer who will go well with Americans. Furthermore, his diplomatic colleagues describe him as "a tactful diplomat, well versed in every branch of foreign affairs and an administrator of exceptional ability."

Ambassador Daeschner bears his sixty-one years lightly. He might easily be mistaken for an Englishman, or even an American New Englander, when he speaks the Anglo-Saxon tongue. He does it to perfection. In fact, M. Daeschner is not of Latin blood, though a native born Parisian. He is of Alsatian parentage. He was graduated from the University of Paris into diplomacy thirty-seven years ago. He rose rapidly in the diplomatic service and was appointed first secretary to M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador at London, where his services were so esteemed that when M. Rouvier, the French Premier, sought a Chef du Cabinet, M. Daeschner was recommended. He served in a similar capacity under M. Leon Bourgeois, and in 1912 was again called from London by Premier Poincare, who needed a well trained Chef du Cabinet far more than London needed a special counsellor.

AT LISBON DURING WAR

His first ministerial appointment was at Lisbon, where he remained during the war, and later spent three years as France's Minister at Bucharest, returning to Paris to succeed M. Maurice Herbette, French Ambassador at Brussels, as Administrative and Technical Director of the French Foreign Office. From his office all the work of French diplomacy has been co-ordinated—in fact, it has been described as the most important nerve center of France's internal and external affairs.

This tall, pleasant speaking Frenchman will be accompanied to Washington by his wife, formerly Mlle. Henriette Krug, whom he married in 1898, and two daughters, Mlle. Antoinette and Mlle. Irene, aged twenty and eighteen years, respectively. All three speak English as fluently as does the new ambassador, and their home in the Avenue Kleber has long been a rendezvous for lovers of the best in art and music.

M. Daeschner has two other children, one of whom, a son, Philippe, is twenty-five and a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique. He is now an aeronautic engineer attached to the great Schneider organisation at Creusot. The oldest daughter of the family is Mme. Guiot, whose husband is on the general staff of the French navy.

In the early days of his diplomatic career, M. Daeschner admits to close friends, he used to play a good deal of tennis, but in recent years his chief sporting interest has been confined to horseback riding and an occasional game of golf, without any effort to reach professional status in either.

His appointment to the Washington post, his friends assert, is a fitting recompense for long service to French diplomacy. While M. Jusserand is not being retired because of any diplomatic failures, the French government decided that its embassies should house younger men, and especially men with a long record for tact and energy. M. Daeschner fully meets all the requirements, just as does M. de Fleuriau, who succeeded him as assistant to M. Paul Cambon, and who has now been selected to succeed Comte de Saint-Aulaire as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

The French government does not intend to recall Ambassador Jusserand immediately, realising that it will require several weeks for him to say farewell to the hundreds of friends he has gained during his twenty-one years of service at the Washington Embassy. In fact, it is not likely that M. Daeschner will leave for Washington before the end of December.

TRIBUTE TO M. JUSSERAND

In paying tribute to M. Jusserand's ability as a diplomat, a high official of the French Foreign Office said: "He leaves at the very

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Serfdom Is Product Of Soviet Rule

Paris.—Although the Herriot ministry has extended recognition to the Soviet Government, public opinion in France is as yet far from converted to the soundness of accepting the fraudulent Red republic as a political equal. In "L'Echo de Paris" M. Serge de Chessin published the other day a scathing article expressing the enslavement and impoverishment of Russian labor under the Soviets, and the utter hopelessness of the present Russian economic system. He said:

"The least that can be asked of a proletarian revolution is that it turn to the profit of the proletariat. Now in Russia, the first to date of the worker's republics, the real pariah, the serf, is precisely pretended beneficiary of the Communist dispensation—the laborer.

SOVIET WAGE SCALE

"French workmen, do you wish to know how much your Russian comrades draw at the cashier's window of the Russian Heaven on Earth? Read, in the 'Izvestia,' of April 9 last, the official decree establishing the scale of Soviet wages. Labor receives, according to the importance of the industrial region, a maximum of 6 gold rubles a month, about 60 paper francs, and a minimum of 4 rubles and 20 kopecks, or 42 francs. The price of bread having risen by 800 or 900 percent it is no exaggeration to conclude that the Russian workers have been reduced to starvation wages. Bukarin recently made an announcement in the Communist Congress that more than 30 percent of the Russian workers have no beds to sleep in.

"What can the Bolshevist laborer do against a state which has joined to the functions of Markist Providence those of capitalist and owner? In his report to the last congress of Professional Red Associations Comrade Dogadoff declared, in the name of the Third Internationale, that strikes are

Columbus Ventures Across Ocean

With What Rude Instruments The Bold Navigator Fetched A New World

BY CAPTAIN BYRON L. REED (*United States Coast Guard*)

Discovery Day, Oct. 12, is the natal day of America, although its continental shores were not touched or seen on his first eventful voyage by the navigator whose fame as the discoverer of new lands is world-wide. In recognition of his achievements statues of Columbus, not all alike in build and appearance, have been erected in many cities, and Columbus Day has been set aside in most of the States as a tribute to the memory of this great man.

What constitutes greatness? It is in many cases the fortunate application of well-known principles to new situations at an opportune time by men of genius, whose names adorn the pages of history as discoverers, inventors, warriors and statesmen. In this instance at least, Columbus was the pioneer in testing and proving the fundamental truth recently accepted by learned men that the earth is a sphere and that by sailing westward land could be found.

The success of great enterprises often rests upon details. The mechanical appliances of the seaman's trade, near the end of the fifteenth century had received little attention, yet it was upon them as well as upon high resolve that the sailor depended in navigating an unknown and pathless ocean. The art of navigation was in its infancy when Columbus went voyaging.

The Italian republics of the Middle Ages enjoyed great prosperity through their commerce with the East until the fall of Constantinople. That event closed the gateway to Asia, and the rapid decline of these commonwealths caused their mariners to seek employment elsewhere. Italian names are prominent in the lists of early discoverers in the later part of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century. Cadamosto, the Venetian, carried the flag of Portugal far southward along the African coast. Columbus, the Genoese, for Spain; John Cabot, the Venetian, for England; Vespucius, the Florentine, for Portugal, all distinguished themselves, and have left immortal names, while Toscanelli, the Florentine, was a map maker of

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Free Nation Aim Of New Germany

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Chancellor Marx, addressing the Catholic party at the opening of the German electoral campaign, expressed hope that the Allies will enter into further conferences if the Dawes plan proves too burdensome for Germany.

The Chancellor's remarks about the monarchy show the confused attitude of the country on this question.

"We demand of every member of the Catholic party that he place himself on the foundation of the German constitution. But we do not wish to bring pressure to bear on his conscience. If any one believes the monarchical form of government a better state machine, he must not be regarded as a less faithful member of the party. But he is not in duty bound to recognise the constitution."

Gen. Dawes Revives A Dead Author

Or A Long Neglected But Profitable Book For Dawes To Peck At

BY SAMUEL MCCOY

If you have read the two books in which Charles G. Dawes described his work during the World War and as first Director of the Budget, your curiosity was probably aroused by General Dawes's occasional reference therein to a name which means little or nothing even to well-read persons—the name of Balthazar Gracian.

Who on earth was Balthazar Gracian? And why should a Chicago business man be interested in him, whoever he was?

Not one person in a million would know today if it were not for General Dawes's interest in this unknown name. And General Dawes himself would never have known who Balthazar Gracian was had he not, in addition to be a business man, been "bookish."

Bookish American Vice Presidents are not common phenomena. "Tom" Marshall was known as a great reader and so was Theodore Roosevelt, even when in the Vice President's chair. But most of our Presidents or Vice-Presidents, including Woodrow Wilson, famous scholar though he was, content themselves with reading assiduously at books of politics, history and economics—books strictly "in the line of business." The American statesman who delights in straying away from these sober volumes into the green fields of belles-lettres, minor poetry and antique philosophy is a rarity among his fellows.

Mr. Dawes is one of these delightful oddities, a bookish man of affairs. His library, in his home in Evanston, has ten thousand volumes—volumes not meant for show, but which are continually being taken down from their shelves by their owner. English translations of ancient and medieval philosophers and moralists are thickly sprinkled among them. The wiry little man with the picturesque Middle Western vocabulary likes to flip over their pages, chuckling, while he puffs at his pipe, at finding their wise observations pertinent to life in this hustling, roaring, do-it-now America of his.

"Sometime after this war is over," he found time to counsel

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Bulgarian Agent Admits Troubles

Rome, Nov. 28.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Colonel Kalfoff, has come to Rome on a semi-official visit, and had an interview with Signor Mussolini. The object of his visit is to dissipate by personal testimony the rumors of a dangerous situation in Bulgaria, which have been appearing with considerable frequency in the European press.

Colonel Kalfoff admits, however, that the Bulgarian government has had a difficult time and is seeking to obtain the assistance, within the bounds of the Treaty of Neuilly, of the powers signatory of that treaty, by convincing them of Bulgaria's genuine need of assistance, so that it may be able to confront with better resources such problems as the presence within Bulgaria of masses of refugees from Macedonia. He strongly denies any desire on the part of the Bulgarian government to go beyond the limits of the armaments laid down for Bulgaria in the treaty and claims that it is in the powers themselves to support the present Bulgarian Cabinet.

chance to catch up, provide a certain period of time for this purpose and help him in every way. Certain facilities should also be given to the students from the villages, of the real peasant working class.

PARTY LOYALTY FIRST

"Concerning the participation of the youth of the other classes and groups—the bourgeoisie, intelligentsia—of these we must require full academic ability; of this group only those are to remain who, as trained specialists, can eventually become useful to the Soviet State."

This attitude is even more frankly expressed by the well-known Bolshevik, Yaroslavsky, in Pravda of May 22: "The Communist Party cannot permit its members to be occupied with the microscope and analysis only. If that were permitted, a member of the party might become a specialist in histology, chemistry, geology, etc., but he would not attend either the party or civic meetings and would inevitably become a stranger to us. The microscope cannot replace the life of the party. How could such a comrade find his way in the involved sphere of our reality? A different policy might breed a group of members very dangerous to the party, a type well known to us, as for example, the Western European academic Socialists."

What conclusion can be made from these statements? The Soviet Government must retain in the universities and the higher educational institutions only those who sympathise with the Communist Party; academic progress is not at all to be considered. Knowledge is of no importance, the important thing is devotion to the Communist Party. Moreover if a student studies sciences too diligently, if, in addition, he happens to come of bourgeois parentage, and as such might become the enemy of the Soviet Government, he must be expelled from the university as soon as possible.

All these considerations were not lost sight of during the recent "cleaning" of the universities. The number of students generally, as we have seen, has been reduced during the last few years. According to official data, in 1923 there were in Soviet Russia 198,000 students, and in that very year the "cleaning" was begun. In 1924 only 140,000 were left. But even this number was declared excessive for Russia. According to official information received prior to June 12, 1924, 29,605 students were registered in Moscow, and of this number 7,724 were weeded out, that is 27 percent.

According to private information the number of students expelled from the higher educational institutions in Russia is 12,000. In Petrograd 31,444 students were registered, of these 6,682 were expelled (Petrograd Pravda, June 13); in the Ukraine—cities of Kiev, Harkov—42,000 students were expelled (Red Standard, Chernigov, May 3); in Odessa out of the total of 4,072 about one-third was excluded for "political unreliability," even the students of proletarian origin.

100,000 EXPELLED

This is merely fragmentary information which makes it possible to sense the general situation. Recently I was informed through private letters from Moscow that the number of expelled students in the whole of Russia reaches 100,000. It is hard to know whether this figure is exaggeration or whether it is actually a fact.

The reader will probably ask how this "cleaning" is effected. It is done very simply. In every higher educational institution a special examining commission is formed, consisting of several Communist professors and of several Communist cells (organisations) of the higher educational institution. All students of the contemporary higher schools have to pass through this revisional commission.

Academic achievements do not interest it. The commission questions only the origin of each student, to what class his parents belong, and, besides, they ascertain his attitude toward the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. In order to accomplish this they give the students an examination in what is known as "political literacy." One can judge of the nature of this examination of political literacy by the questions it contains; several of them were quoted by the Soviet publications, for instance: "Who was the Chairman of the first Socialist International?" "When was Karl Marx's 'Capital' written?"

The Soviet authorities do not limit themselves to the mere exclusion of the students from the universities—they order the expelled students to leave the university city within a very short time, at the students' own expense. The plans, career, the lives of the young people are broken. The students could not, of course, remain indifferent to such persecution. They became excited, began to protest against these measures of utterly unjustified persecution. The Government answered with arrests. In the Spring of this year the prisons of Moscow and Petrograd were filled beyond their capacity with students.

Former conditions have returned: student raids have begun, as in the times of Czarism. But now the punishment of the students is much more severe. In the prisons of Petrograd the students found themselves in such deplorable condition that, after numerous futile appeals, they resorted to the smashing of doors and windows. Fifty students declared a hunger strike, and after seven days of starvation some of their demands were granted, such as permission to be visited by parents and to receive food from outside.

MANY SENT TO EXILE

A few days later there was a new clash, followed by a hunger strike. This time 200 students took part in it. All the windows in their section of the prison were broken by them, as a protest, and as a result 84 people—62 boys and 22 girls—were sentenced to the concentration camps for terms of two and three years. Some were even exiled. The places of exile include the Solovetz Islands in the White Sea which have recently become so famous.

In Moscow on May 20 and 21 students were arrested by the hundreds and sent directly from the university to the railroad station without permission either to bid farewell to their parents or to get any clothing whatsoever for the journey. Some 1,500 of the expelled students were sent away from Moscow in two days. Those who were arrested were beaten and put in very small stone cells in which it is impossible either to sit or lie down, and were kept there from twelve to eighteen hours.

When the doors of these small cells were opened the students were found unconscious. The more obstinate received hot meals on the third day only and were placed in solitary confinement without a bed, table or chair. Already several cases of suicide have occurred; these caused much anxiety among the mass of students. The majority of the expelled and exiled were young boys and girls 16 to 19 years of age, and many of these were in their senior year, within only a few months of graduation.

Thus the majority of students who until recently were not interested in politics are now forced by the Government to enter the field of political struggle. History repeats itself with literal precision—the same things happened under Czarism.

What are the living conditions and occupations of a student in Russia? This is best expressed in a private letter from a student of Petrograd:

"As far as living conditions and work in the university are concerned they could be described by one word: a nightmare. It is even impossible to think of work. Every moment you expect to go the way of your expelled comrades. They seize groups of students and send them to prison, in a day or two to the railway station, and so off they go on a long journey. They are not allowed to pack or to say goodbye to their relatives. Whom do they exile? Every one they happen to catch. It is sufficient to ascertain that you do not belong to any Communist organisation or—what is worse yet, that your father is an attorney, a physician, or a teacher—and your fate is decided."

So writes a student who perhaps might be suspected of exaggeration. But here is an opinion about the conditions of student life and the results of the Bolshevist policy in education, uttered by an official and wholly competent person, Lunacharsky's assistant or substitute in the People's Commissary of Education, Khodorosky. He writes in Pravda of June 18:

"The overwhelming majority of students are in an extremely difficult condition—often on the verge of poverty. Only one-fourth receive our insignificant, puny State pension; all others gain their means of existence by hard physical labor. It is impossible to distinguish a student from a ragamuffin, and this is true of thousands of students. They work all day loading at the stations and at the piers and study at night. Those who work in factories, printing houses or in an office are considered happy. Some of the students have no lodging. Groups of students are sitting with books in their hands on the broad staircase of the university—they have no homes. Rare does one dine every day."

Such is the material condition of the students according to the testimony of the Commissary. More interesting yet are his admissions when he speaks about the academic results of the Bolshevist educational system, the basis of which is not the achievement of the students but their class origin. This adherent of reverse class aristocracy is forced to admit that:

"Lower than all others in their progress are the students sent to the universities by the professional organisations. The level of their social-political and general development is extremely low. We confess that for this condition first of all we ourselves, the party, are to blame. Many students are overloaded with political work of the party and they do not have time for studies."

The Soviet press itself cites a number of amusing examples of the "socialpolitical" illiteracy of the students. A third-year law student was asked, "Who heads the Third International?" and the poor fellow having forgotten Zinovieff's existence threw the burden upon the dead Rosa Luxembourg. A graduating student of medicine asserted that at the time of the organisation of the First International, Karl Marx was not among the living, "for at that time there were no Bolsheviki at all." These unfortunate students did not pass the examination in political literacy and were expelled from the university. Really how could a physician who knows nothing about the Internationals operate on patients?

Not long ago I saw in the office of the Russian newspaper Dni in Berlin one such student. He had just been expelled from a university in Petrograd and had been away from Russia only a week. He was a senior at the school of medicine and brought with him splendid letters of recommendation from the professors he worked with. He was expelled from the university because of his bourgeois origin. He told us much about student life in contemporary Russia.

A good deal of what he told us was tragic and at the same time amusing. According to this student, a great number of the students who were expelled from the universities had almost completed their studies. They would have soon become the very specialists of which there is such need now in culturally poverty-stricken Russia. Those students who remain in the universities are perhaps truly faithful to the Communist Party, but they are also the most backward in their studies and general development. An artificially reversed selection was made—the best were thrown out, the worst remained.

ESCAPED BY MARRIAGE

All of those who have been expelled dream of going abroad to continue their education at any cost. They are planning to go on foot, making their way secretly across the border. But the authorities have already issued the strictest circulars in which they call attention to these "criminal" intentions. The local authorities are strictly ordered to watch the students who have been sent home and not let them go abroad.

The story of the student who has just arrived sounds like tragic fiction, hard for the American reader to believe. He happened by accident to meet a blind woman in Petrograd, much older than himself, who was going abroad to her relatives and who already had a passport. This lady pitied him and offered to marry him. They celebrated quickly their fictitious marriage and the authorities consented to give him a passport so that he might accompany his blind wife abroad. The happy student gratefully brought the blind lady abroad and delivered her safely to her relatives who met her at the station. He left without even asking her address.

The result of the Bolshevist policy in the matter of education is obvious; the nation is driven to a state of barbarism. Here, as in all other domains of life, one and the same thing happens—everything touched by the hand of the Bolsheviki dies and turns into dust.

Recently an Esthonian newspaper printed a story which shocked every Russian who read it. In a village near Narva, only a hundred miles away from Petrograd, lives a shepherd boy who is a direct descendant of the greatest Russian poet, Pushkin. His mother works as a cook. The school which the boy attended was closed long ago. And the mother has no means with which to educate the boy whose ancestor is considered the sun of Russian literature and the pride of Russian culture. There is not a Russian whose face will not blush for shame at this news. The responsibility for this falls upon those for whom education is not as important as the assurance of steadfastness to their political policy.

Quadruplets Win 25,000 Francs

Paris.—Quadruplets among a family of ten are the cause of a special award of 25,000 francs granted by the French Academy to Mr. and Mrs. Debreuil, of the little village of Saint-Hillaire-de-Veloite, in Vendee. The prize comes as a special honor from the fund set aside by the Cognacq-Jay Foundation for annual distribution to French families of unusual size.

The four children, two boys and two girls, were born on January 7, 1915, and had as their respective godparents, whose names they carry, former President Poincare, King George of England, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and Queen Alexandra of Russia.

Serfdom Is Product Of Soviet Rule

(Continued from Page 3)

forbidden in the country of the Soviets, except in private industry (practically non-existent), and in enterprises conducted by foreigners. A strike is treason against the state—against the working class, of which the Bolshevist state is the emanation, and the legalised quintessence.

"Armed with this redoubtable sophism the profiteers and parasites who preside over the destinies of the Soviet trusts (The great dignitaries, even Trotsky, even Djerdjinski, do not disdain to put their savings into these ventures) have the broadest latitude to chain the worker to his anvil as the peasant was formerly attached to the glebe. Slavery in Russia has merely changed its character. Once agrarian, it has become industrial. The factory has been transformed into a prison. And while the slightest protest of the worker is made a crime against the revolution, audacious rhetoricians preach the general strike in all capitalistic countries.

"The Workers' Republic is more and more unable to employ its labor, even at the lowest wages. At the workers' bureaus 1,350,000 unemployed are registered. That figure was revealed by Comrade Dogadoff in his report to the Internationale. It exceeds 20 percent of all the Russian laborers, and is almost 4 percent of the total population of the Soviet state. In other words, the class theoretically invested with all privileges, the pride and flower of the revolution, cannot, in spite of its relatively small numbers, earn a living in the national industries. The number of unemployed is increasing. In January, 1923, it was only 513,000; in January, 1924, it rose to 992,000, and in July, 1924, to 1,350,000.

REFUTES REPORTS

"Could any one conceive of a more crushing refutation of the impressions brought home by our official tourists, of their farcically optimistic reports and their predictions of Russian economic recovery! The truth is that the Soviet government is studying, on the basis of a report made by Comrade Ilunsky, the fantastic project of 'liquidating' a large number of cities, made useless by industrial stagnation and the dispersion of their labor.

"The charlatans of the Kremlin never cease recommending revolutionary stoicism. They tell the workmen to pull in their belts and to hold their heads high: 'What if you have empty stomachs, typhus and scurvy, children suffering from rickets, factories stricken with paralysis? You are the masters; you govern!' And to add to their allowances in food and rubles, Zinoviev, Trotsky and Rykop, who never wielded a tool, who eat to excess and drink champagne, condescend to be named as 'honorary weavers or metal workers.' But there will come a moment when Russia reaches the end of her patience, when even the most docile herd will stampede.

"It must be recognised that Bolshevism is at open war with its own following. Is such a moment well chosen for recognising the government of oppressors on the pretext of showing courtesy to slaves who have successfully revolted?"

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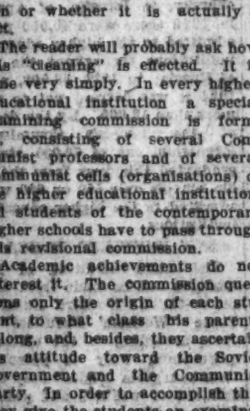

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BEYOND THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE. By Sigmund Freud, M. D., LL. D. New York: Boni & Liveright.

GROUP PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ANALYSIS OF THE EGO. By Sigmund Freud, M.D., LL. D. New York: Boni & Liveright.

Many students of Freud are doubtless already familiar with the contents of these two small volumes. They are an American publication of re-edited matter from the German original published in Vienna, 1921, later translated into English and printed by The International Psycho-Analytical Press, London, 1922.

The reviewer encounters many difficulties with Freud's works and in these two recent volumes more than ever, for they express an attempt of the author to present the results of his earlier investigations in a "meta-psychological" form. Fraud starts with a certain idea in the material at hand and gives it terminology. As his understanding of this material grows, he allows his terms to cover all the floodings of his imagination over wide areas, as he wanders with them into all the differentiations and deviations of his constantly forming conclusions, gradually emerging from his psychic material. One of his followers has expressed this difficulty more concisely:

"It is an essential feature of Freud's literary method, resembling as it does that of art and philosophy, that the principal conclusions are buried in the material of the exposition, that is to say, in the context, and lost much of their pulsating force when defined as isolated conceptions."

One grasps the process as he reads, but all the while the reader's own pattern of it has taken a personal shape, and when he attempts to reproduce the completed idea for some one else, the same processes and meaning are reconstructed with considerable distortion and loss.

Another difficult characteristic with which to deal is that, while talking on one side, this author always protects his theory from criticism by calling attention to, if not at length, at least casually, the possibilities of the opposite side. So there is no place to settle down for an argument; and when he changes his principle of division between antitheses, as he frequently does without notice, the reviewer cannot explain the discrepancy without going back over the whole complex course of the discussion. So Freud has you scotched both coming and going.

But we shall try out luck by giving several direct quotations from "Beyond the Pleasure-Principle" and occasionally interposing commentary.

In the psycho-analytical theory of the mind we take it for granted that the course of mental processes is automatically regulated by "the pleasure-principle;" that is to say, we believe that any given process originates in an unpleasant state of tension and thereupon determines for itself such a path that its ultimate issue coincides with a relaxation of this tension, i. e., with avoidance of "pain" or with production of pleasure. When we consider the psychic processes under observation with reference to such a sequence we are introducing into our work the economic point of view. In our opinion a presentation which seeks to estimate, not only the topographical and dynamic but also the economic element is the most complete that we can at present imagine, and deserves to be distinguished by the term meta-psychological . . . .

We have decided to consider pleasure and "pain" in relation to the quantity of excitation present in the psychic life—and not confined in any way—along such lines that "pain" corresponds with an increase and pleasure with a decrease in this quantity . . .

The details of the process by which repression changes a possibility of pleasure into a source of "pain" are not yet capable of clear presentation, but it is certain that all neurotic pain is of this kind, is pleasure which cannot be experienced as such . . .

In connection with the "pain" which war neurotics suffer from the often recurring dreams of their trauma and which evidently contain no sign of a wish-fulfillment, we read:

". . . . perhaps the expedient is left us of supposing that in this condition the dream function suffers dislocation along with the others and is diverted from its usual ends."

The reviewer was here expecting a hint that one may attribute this repetition of a painful experience to an attempt to eliminate the trouble, just as one works over and over with a painful tooth, although knowing that it is going to hurt each time. The idea is either to root out the whole trouble by constant painful occupation with it, or keep on testing it with the hope of a possibility that each fresh test will show some improvement toward comfort and away from the pain—which would be the start of an expression toward a wish-fulfillment. But Freud's mind is full of surprises and one finds no such hint.

Instead, after a number of interesting illustrations of the way children show a tendency toward a pleasure gain in repetition, and of how they repeal the pain of prohibitions in their play, in an attempt to gain entire mastery over a disagreeable situation by a complete preparation for it through repetition; and further, after reminding us "that the dramatic and imitative art of adults does not spare the spectator the most painful impressions, e. g., in tragedy . . .," he concludes "that even under the domination of the pleasure-principle there are always ways and means enough of making what is in itself disagreeable the object of memory and of psychic preoccupation" and "ending in a final pleasure gain." But, "for our purposes they are of no help, since they presuppose the existence and supremacy of the pleasure principle, that is to say, tendencies which might be of earlier origin and independent of this."

"The new and remarkable fact, however, that we have now to describe is that the repetition-compulsion also revives experiences of the past that contain no potentiality of pleasure, and which at no time could have been satisfactions, even of impulses since repressed . . . there really exists in psychic life a repetition-compulsion, which goes beyond (precedes) the pleasure-principle" and is related to "the dreams of shock patients and the play impulse in children." But only in rare cases can we recognise it in pure form, without the co-operation of other motives.

What follows now is speculation . . . often far-fetched, which each will according to his particular attitude acknowledge or neglect. One may call it the exploitation of an idea out of curiosity to see whither it will lead.

Unless Freud does a lot of explaining and modifying his method of expressing himself in regard to his Bw. system, with which he starts his speculation, he is going to arouse as much opposition as previously, and subsequently be compelled so to alter his statements that he is practically changing them, as he has been compelled to alter many other opinions. We could more readily understand his pronouncement that "consciousness arises in the place of the memory trace," if it read that consciousness arises from the place of the memory trace of an excitation formerly proceeding through the same locus as this place of discharge of consciousness, and may afterward also partially settle back into the same locus again. If we connect this with Samuel Butler's idea of the development of bodily organs through unconscious memory, we may get a clearer idea both of what Freud means by consciousness and of the gradual structuralisation of process.

But if the author's whole exposition, which space does not allow us to repeat, remains cloudy after many readings, perhaps the reader may be helped by the ancient child's definition of a caterpillar—skin and sqush. The skin is the rind of the organism and protects it from excess of outer stimuli. It is dotted underneath with the sensory organs of the perceptual consciousness. The sqush is the inner consciouness.

"While the 'shock' theory [Freud writes] takes the essential nature of the shock as residing in the direct injury to the molecular structure, or even to the histological structure of the nervous elements, we seek to understand the nature of the shock by considering the breaking through of the barrier with which the psychic organ is provided against stimuli, and from the tasks with which this is thereby faced . . . These systems are hardly in a position to bind the oncoming masses of excitation, and the consequence of the breaking through of the protective barrier appear all the more easily. We thus find that the apprehensive preparation, together with the overcharging of the receptive systems, represents the last line of the defense against stimuli . . . "

The dreams of patients suffering from traumatic neuroses "are attempts at restoring control of the stimuli by developing apprehension, the pretermission of which caused the traumatic neurosis. They thus afford us an insight into the function of the psychic apparatus, which without contradicting the pleasure-principle is nevertheless independent of it, and appears to be of an earlier origin. . . "

In what way is the instinctive connected with the compulsion to repetition? At this point the idea is forced upon us that we have stumbled on the trace of a general and hitherto not clearly recognised —or at least not expressly emphasised—characteristic of instinct, perhaps of all organic life. According to this, an instinct would be a tendency innate in living organic matter impelling it toward the reinstatement of an earlier condition, one which it had to abandon under the influence of external disturbing forces—a kind of organic elasticity, or, to put it another way, the manifestation of inertia in organic life.

The conservative organic instincts have absorbed every one of these enforced alterations on the course of life and have stored them for repetition. They thus represent the delusive appearance of forces striving after change and progress, while they are merely endeavoring to reach an old goal by ways both old and new.

Since Freud is concerned here merely with the orientation of instinct and not with forms of consciousness with which instinct may be charged, some readers will be disappointed that he put emphasis neither on the forward motif toward the immortality contained in death nor on the motif of progress of the ego toward furnishing new products of social environment. According to him, the sex instincts orient to life and are antithetical to the death principle.

Although sexuality and the distinction of the sexes certainly did not exist at the dawn of life, nevertheless, it remains possible that the instincts which are later described as sexual were active from the very beginning and took up the part of opposition to the role of the "ego-instincts" then, and not only at some later time. . . .

Now let us retrace our steps for the first time to ask whether all these speculations are not after all without foundation. Are there really apart from the sexual instincts no other instincts than those which have as their object the reinstatement of an earlier condition, none that strive toward a condition never yet attained?

The two preceding paragraphs are fine examples of one of Freud's ways of dealing with material which he wishes to establish as fact. He suddenly introduces the other side of a possibility and takes for granted that you agree with some conclusion on this obverse side which he has not yet discussed. Thus he seems to strengthen the first phase of his proposition. In regard to the "ego-instincts" is it not more probable that they are not really in opposition to the sex instincts, but only play that role as a bluff for the further exaltation of the latter?

But one does not agree that the sex instincts strive toward a condition never yet attained any more than the other instincts do. What of an instinct toward immortality of the soul, which could be included under the general term of life instinct?

The author devotes a great many pages to a discussion of experiments testing "the asserted immortality of living substance in unicellular beings." These are extremely interesting, but we cannot give space for even a short quotation.

The practical contribution which Freud makes in this first volume is in giving a name, habitation and developmental order to that troublesome tenacity of experience in the neurotic, repetition-compulsion, and in showing that it represents an instinctive occupation of energy in a stage of life previous to the domination of the pleasure-principle, while pursuing a blind gain toward pleasure. The majority of persons, we think, are at least partially in this state of dull repetition of experience, having never yet reached a level of living even according to the pleasure-principle. They are "bound," a term introduced to us by St. Paul.

• • •

When the first edition of "Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego" appeared in London, three Freudians shared the responsibility of reviewing it. They covered what would correspond to more than seven pages of The New York Times Book Review and still felt their inability to present the material of this small volume. And yet at the end of his introduction Freud says:

"Any one who compares the narrow dimensions of this little book with the extent of Group Psychology will at once be able to guess that only a few points chosen from the whole material are to be dealt with here. And they will, in fact, be a few questions with which the depth-psychology of psycho-anlysis is specially concerned. . . ."

In accordance with Freud's reductive form of mental procedure, he has started with the presented complex group and shown that an analysis of its psychic aspects brings us down to fundamental trends of individual psychology. Passing in review through Le Bon's structureless herd under the domination of any master, he finds here nothing new. Le Bon has brilliantly executed a picture of the group mind containing similarities to the mental life of primitive individuals, children and neurotics. Freud then passes on and finds that McDougall, introducing the factor of organisation into a crowd and thus making of it a group, concludes that it most fulfill five principal conditions before achieving anything by common impulse on a higher level. Freud sees that the organisation of this group consists in procuring features for it which are characteristic of the individual, namely: (1) continuity, (2) self-consciousness, (3) interaction with other groups, (4) traditions, customs and habits, (5) a definite structure and functions.

Here the reader is on more substantial and less speculative ground than in Freud's previous volume. His conclusion that the group can be of advantage to the individual only in so far as it furnishes conditions corresponding to his needs is illuminating. Sometimes one can better acquire alone all the privileges and rights which it furnishes. It rather acts as stimulation to primitive regressions when merely built on the loose crowd demands, and is deterrent when not conforming to the individual needs.

In his review of the literature of group psychology, Freud invariably comes upon the magic word "suggestion" as the explanation for the cohesiveness of a crowd, although it may be called by other names, as "contagion" or "imitation."

McDougall for the moment gives us the impression that his principle of "primitive induction of emotion" might enable us to do without the assumption of suggestion [says Freud]. But . . . this principle says no more than the familiar assertion . . . except for a decided stress upon the emotional factor.

We shall therefore be prepared for the statement that suggestion (or more correctly suggestibility) is actually an irreducible, primitive phenomenon, a fundamental fact in the life of man. Such, too, was the opinion of Bernheim, of whose astonishing arts I was a witness in the year 1889. But I can remember even then feeling a muffled hostility to this tyranny of suggestion. When a person who showed himself unamenable was met with the shout: "What are you doing? Vous vous contre-suggestionnez!" I said to myself that this was an evident injustice and act of violence. For the man certainly had a right to counter-suggestions if they were trying to subdue him wih suggestions. Later on my resistance took the direction of protesting against the view that suggestion, which explains everything, was itself to be preserved from explanation.

Instead of giving the stages by which the author comes to his conclusion from this Chapter IV. concerning Suggestion and Libido, we shall quote his closing paragraph:

"We will try our fortune, then, with the supposition that love relationships (or, to use the more neutral expression, emotional ties) also constitute the essence of the group mind. Let us mention that the authorities make no mention of any such relations. What would correspond to them is evidently concealed behind the shelter, the screen of suggestion. Our hypothesis finds support in the first instance from two passing thoughts. First that a group is clearly held together by a power of some kind, and to what power could this feat be better ascribed than to Eros, who holds together everything in the world? Secondly, that if an individual gives up his distinctiveness in a group and lets other members influence him by suggestion, it gives one the impression that he does it because he feels the need of being in harmony with them rather than in opposition to them—so that perhaps after all he does es 'ihnen zu Liebo' (for their sake)."

The above paragraph leaves one with a sense of great disappointment. The idea of Eros holding members of a group together is more indefinite than attributing the holding power to suggestion, and certainly it is more vague than McDougall's "primitive induction of emotion." We thought that Freud would go on to show that suggestibility is the receiving end for the idea, the transmission of which becomes possible through emotional tie, and that suggestiveness, or the suggestion, is the contributory end of the idea. And we thought that he would further show that all the members of a properly organised group function as both receiving and contributing ends of the emotional tie, but that the leader acts more predominately—when a real leader—as contributor. Freud has not done very much toward illuminating the situation by accepting suggestion as the fundamental influence, which he does in the last sentence, and then assuming that Eros displaces this in importance, because—what else could be the need of a group member? His Chapter VII. on identification really contains the clue to forces active in an emotional tie and is the best in the book. "Identification . . . is the earliest expression of an emotional tie with another person."

In this book Freud has not only expressed opinions about subjects on which he has not previously written but has revised considerably some of his former ideas. Formerly, according to him, repressions of mature processes were impossible, for repressions were effective only from infantile sources; but if the process is valid, why not carry along the pattern through conscious psychic maturity and in that case one must admit what would correspond to repressed hetero-sexuality. But being more conscious or mature it would be more in the nature of suppression or inhibition. The reason Freud has not found truly progressive tendencies in human nature is because he has not admitted the fact of what corresponds to a sublimation of mature sexuality brought about by repressing forces in the environment. And if we analyse psychanalytic literature we find that hitherto the only desirable behaviors, along with undesirable, which, outside the plain and direct results of hetero-sexual love, have been recognised by Freud, are either sublimations or reactions from his three infantile components—oral, anal and urinary. Yet surely there has occurred again and again in the history of achievement the fact of a fine flow of mature love toward a person of the opposite sex who rendered little response and turned the flood back upon itself, which finally struggled out again as a perfectly productive love.

Although seeming to progress, Freud has been traveling back, by a greatly lengthened circuitous route, until he has now arrived at some ideas of the mid-Victorian era regarding love. Many have always felt antagonistic to ideas interpreted as his and to impressions created by those ardent propagandists of his psychology who were his friends and disciples, that if one could not make a tolerably rapid transference from one love object to another there was some undesirable "resistance" which must be analysed out of him and that absence of ordinary love affairs with direct and apparent results in the experience of an individual of mature age meant necessarily that he was a weakling. But here in this volume are many paragraphs which show a different trend of idea.

In conclusion the author gives "a comparative estimate, from the standpoint of the libido theory, of the states . . . of being in love, of hypnosis, of group formation and of neurosis." But we must suggest again that both books should be read in their entirety.

We have said once or twice that these books should be read as a whole, because the material is very closely knit. So they should, in order to give the reader the ensemble of ideas here alluringly presented and stimulating to further speculation, but the threads of ideas are sometimes knotted and knitted up wrongly. For instance, the author correlates his life and death instincts with the sex and ego principles, with Weismann's germ and somaplasm, and with love and hate. But with these pairs he cannot effect a continuing and definite correlation, for each principle of a pair may be reciprocally transformed into the other and not always synchronously with changes in the other pairs. The principle of division is never the same in one pair of contrasts as it is in the other, unless synonymous terms are used.

To continue with the tangle of speculation, we see that Freud's death-principle is "developed from the animation of the inorganic." He does not explain just what this phraseology means, but let us assume that it is closely related to the "reanimation of lifelessness" to which he alludes elsewhere. Probably he means the transformation of chemical substance into more perceptible life, as in the taking of food, although this is more like the swallowing of comparative death into life. However, Freud also thinks that perhaps all higher animals, as well as infusoria, die from imperfect disposal of their own metabolic processes—an opinion shared by many other physicians. Of course this idea which seems to be the other end of the "animation of the inorganic" may express a further development of his theory which is not yet complete. But may we not interpolate our own little piece of speculation, that waste products, going out as they do into the extra-individual cosmos again, are gathered into one or more vortices of life for which they furnish the fuel, and appear again as life-principles? And so we may keep on spinning along indefinitely.

Whenever a new book by Freud appears a tremendous amount of discussion and interpretation is released. This is necessarily so, for his books appeal to deep and vital interests; but they are rather suggestive, than demonstrative, except when confined to the records of his findings in neurotic cases. They are records of his own restless mind overflowing with information on many subjects and charged by a fertile imagination. They must be interpreted, whether sanely or wildly, before the average mind can assimilate the heterogeneous play of ideas.

In the latter of these two recent volumes, the great contribution which is applicable for solving troublesome conflicts is the author's more complete study of the activities bound up with the establishment of an emotional tie. It does not deal, though, with the deeper biological basis of identification residing in the relation between embryo and maternal parent. Such a discussion could not be included in so small a volume.

It would not be fair to compare this newly invented discipline—"meta-psychology"—to philosophy but if it could be so compared, we should say that although the author follows many threads of orientation—quite necessary in tracing associations—the general impression is too threadlike and one-dimensional for a comprehensive treatment of intra and extra individual cosmic life. It must become comprehensive for the inclusion of a multi-dimensional interaction of complex substance-energy.

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Columbus Ventures Across Ocean

(Continued from Page 3)

renown whose cartography was relied on by early voyagers.

Before the voyage of Columbus few ships had ventured far beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. The Canary Islands, not far from the coast of Europe, were known, the Madeiras had been visited and one or two sporadic trips to the Azores, about eight hundred miles away, are recorded, as well as coasting along the shores of Africa. In the north Vikings had founded colonies in Iceland and Greenland and on occasion Norsemen had touched our own New England coast without that day Greenland was sometimes out knowing that a new continent had been found. On the maps of attached to Asia, although usually shown as a part of Europe with a vague coast line beyond, with strange irregularities and stranger conceptions of monsters supposed to inhabit these distant lands.

Geography was an undeveloped science. Much of Europe, most of Asia, a little of Africa and a few off-shore islands comprised the known world. The Ptolematic theory that the earth was the centre of the universe still prevailed; the Copernican system was still in the future. The earth was believed smaller than it is. Scientists divided it into twenty-four hours of fifteen degrees each, of which it was assumed sixteen hours were known whereas, in truth, only eleven hours, or less than half the distance around the globe, had been unveiled. Astronomy had its interpreters largely through soothsayers and augurs, but for the use of the seaman it was an imperfect science confined to scant knowledge of the movements of heavenly bodies and crude tables of the declination of the sun.

Europe in the fifteenth century experienced an awakening from the lethargy of the Middle Ages, and one of the outlets of this newfound energy was the unexplored ocean. Prince Henry, the navigator, had been sponsor for many voyages along the African coast and had by his initiative given great impetus to the adventurous spirit of his time. As water commerce had been carried on mostly on the Mediterranean, a landlocked sea, the use of sails to take advantage of the wind as a motive power had been slow in development and a good design of ships, even after oars had been discarded as a means of propulsion, was likewise retarded by the traditional bondage of ideas founded on the construction of triremes and other galleys operating on restricted waters.

Toward the end of the fifteenth century Spanish pilots were required to be proficient in a knowledge of geography, spherical triangles, a series of geometrical problems contained in the Almagest—a book of problems—the use of the astrolabe and other nautical appliances, with their adjustments; map making and the movements of heavenly bodies. The navigational equipment of a ship embraced a compass—always the dependence of the sailor—the astrolabe or the cross staff for measuring the altitude of the sun and the polar star, a table of the sun's declination and a correction for Polaris of doubtful merit.

Charts of the period were almost worthless but improved as map making soon became an industry of importance. The lead for finding the depth of water was also included, for we read that when the caravel fleet was passing through the Sargasso Sea, the great expanse of seaweed in mid-ocean, the longest plummet line could find no bottom. There was no log for measuring distance sailed; that was a later invention. The captain estimated the speed of his ship aided by the hour glass in noting the elapsed time.

The ships went forth, however, fully equipped with the rude instruments then in use. Each ship had its captain, mate and pilot, the squadron its captain general and chief pilot, and usually in addition there was a person who combined the accomplishments of the astronomer and navigator, an oracle to be relied on in all difficulties. These high officials must also know how to handle ship, have acquaintance with the perils of the knowledge of a vessel in all her sea, dangers to be avoided and full parts.

The ships of Columbus on the first voyage in search of a land of promise were three small vessels, the flagship Santa Maria, with square sails, and the small caravels Pinta and Nina, lateen rigged. It appears that caravels were small, undecked ships. Only the Santa Maria was fully decked overall. The high castles at bow and stern were in keeping with the construction of galleys and barges of an earlier time. The masts were long, but the value of lofty sails was not yet appreciated. They had great breadth of beam in proportion to length, with high sides curving inward from a point a little above the water line, in nautical parlance called "tumbling home," and this shape contributed to seaworthiness, but not speed.

The ships of the Columbian period merely rolled along, ambled as it were, over the deep. Fortunately, the early mariners were not in a hurry, they took time. They had to take time in full measure when crossing the ocean. Just here it may be noted that the traditions of the Mediterranean in ship building were dominant in Southern Europe for several centuries, while further north, in England and other countries, there was no such bondage to old forms; and in these latter countries the more rapid improvement in design of ships eventually contributed to that ascendency at sea which ultimately advanced the Anglo-Saxon race to a commanding place upon it.

The nautical appliances of the early mariners were few and rude, and, from the modern viewpoint, ridiculous; yet it was only by their use that long voyages were practicable. Time was, Pliny states, when seamen carried birds to sea, so that, when confused in their reckoning, the flight of the birds when released would show the direction of the land. The discovery of the properties of the lodestone and the adaptation of the magnetic needle to the use of the sailor and the traveler embrace perhaps the most important single achievement in human history for the welfare of mankind. The mariner's compass was similar in essentials to the compass used today. It consisted of a magnetised iron needle turning freely on a pivot and enclosed in a box, with a sea card on which the horizon was divided into thirty-two points.

The needle was relied upon implicitly to indicate the north point of the horizon until after the discovery of the variation by Columbus on his first voyage. He thought for a time that the north star was out of true and that somehow the shape of the world was not the same on the sea as on the land. As the effect of variation at first was not known, Columbus continued sailing on a westerly course by compass, which carried the fleet considerably to the southward without his knowledge. At a later time, however, he appreciated the effect of the declination of the needle, the technical term for variation, and utilised this knowledge to correct the course of the ship. The discovery was an incident of the highest importance and value to mariners.

The astrolabe in some form had come down from remote times. Its recent improvement by one Martin Behaim, who had adapted it for use at sea, gave confidence to Captains and pilots. The astrolabe, it was said, could be used "to find out in what climate any one is who strayeth in the sea or wilderness." Descriptions of this device are not uniform. It is assumed Columbus used the Behaim astrolabe, which was a circular disk of copper or tin, divided into quadrants, with a loop on top for suspending it from the thumb and a pointer, pivoted at the centre, called the "line of confidence," with pinules, or sights, at each end. One quadrant was graduated to degrees of arc from the point of suspension. Vasco da Gama a few years later carried an astrolabe which is described by Mr. Major as "of wood three hands' breadth in diameter, one-half inches in diameter, and graduated around the entire circle. Three persons were needed to take a sight, one to hold, one to locate the object viewed, and a third to read the angle." Of course, results were approximations only, as the motion of the ship and the coarse graduation of the arc made accuracy impossible. Indeed, Vasco da Gama made several landings on the coast of Africa to find his latitude while seeking a route to the Indies around the Cape of Good Hope, because of the motion of the ship.

Then there was the cross staff that some authorities say Columbus used. It was like a cross bow in appearance, the tranverse arm sliding upon a graduated staff, with sights at each end of the cross arm as well as at the inner end of the staff. An old instruction for taking an observation directs that the cross should be adjusted to the staff, "joining it to the corner of your right eye, winking with the other, then slide the Cross to and fro until you can see only the centre equally with the upper edge of your Transum and the lower equall or intersecting the horizon" and read the scale. You then have the altitude sought. At a still later time the backstaff replaced the cross staff, reversing the process of the observation, the altitude being found by reflection on a mirror. John Davis, after whom Davis Straits are named, a worthy mariner, boldly stated that the backstaff was perfect and could not be improved.

It was the usual practice in those early days to find the proper parallel of latitude by sailing north or south, then to sail east or west upon it. No dependable method of solving the longitude problem was known. In truth, the longitude problem was not solved satisfactorily until the invention of the chronometer over two hundred years later.

The landfall of Columbus on his first voyage was among the Bahama Islands, but which one is uncertain. Investigators have given much attention to the matter but have failed to agree in the identification of a particular island. Columbus states that his astrolabe was out of adjustment and he could not fix the latitude by observation. He thought the landfall was in about the latitude of Ferro, one of the Canary Islands from which he had taken departure, yet San Salvador, the most northerly island of the Bahama group, selected by any authority as the first landing place, is three degrees of latitude south of Ferro. The disputed question can never be settled to the satisfaction of everybody. As illustrating the futile effort to calculate longitude, Columbus on his second voyage, while at the Island of Saona to the southward of Santo Domingo, observed an eclipse of the moon for the purpose. The result was in error eighteen degrees, possibly due to imperfect lunar tables.

Improvement in the design of ships and of nautical instruments was slow for nearly two hundred years after the time of Columbus, then there was a quickening of interest and an advance in efficiency. When the sextant and chronometer were perfected, accuracy in locating the position of a ship at sea or a station on shore became practicable. No longer was it necessary to wander at random dependent almost wholly on keen observation. Never was watchfulness so fully developed or self-reliance so important as with those early adventurers along strange coasts.

The chronometer is sufficiently described by mentioning the name. It is merely a fine clock carried on shipboard so adjusted, located and cared for that it is an accurate time keeper. The sextant is a portable instrument for measuring angles by reflection, invented by Isaac Newton and independently also by John Hadley of England and Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia. Its principle is that "the angle between the first and last direction of a ray of light which has suffered two reflections in the same plane is equal to twice the inclination of the reflecting surfaces to each other." A more intelligent description, or simpler one, perhaps, is that a metal frame carries a closely graduated arc with vernier and mirror attached to the index bar, a horizon glass, colored glasses to shade the eye and a small telescope for better definition of the object viewed. A reflecting mirror called the index glass is secured perpendicular to the bar at the pivotal point.

In practice the horizon is viewed directly through the telescope and horizon glass, one-half of which is silvered and the observed body casts its image on the horizon glass by reflection. The latter, being one-half mirror and one-half plain, causes the image to appear to lie upon the horizon. The angle of elevation, or altitude, is shown upon the graduated limb to seconds of arc.

Navigation is no longer in its infancy; it is highly developed as a science; it is well-high perfect as an art. The mathematician and the mechanician, the astronomer and geographer, the philosopher and inventor, the sailor and the navigator have all contributed to the wonderful accuracy with which a ship's position may be determined. Navigation has been brought within the scope of ordinary intelligence, reduced almost to the mechanical operation of inspecting tables and picking out logarithms, a marvelous simplification of abstruse problems that have at times taxed the utmost powers of learned men. Then the radio, insuring further security against the sea whose perils never grow less, has been added to the numerous safeguards with which ships are now equipped. Yet disasters occur, mostly through stranding upon rocks and shoals in proximity to coast lines.

All who have read the accounts of the Columbian voyages and the history of early discoveries know that the flagship Santa Maria drifted ashore on the north side of the Island of Santo Domingo, not far from the site of the present city of Cape Haitien, and became a total loss. "It was a calm night and clear weather prevailed when the ship went on the beach. All efforts to salvage her were unavailing. The colonisation of the new world, the course of history itself, was profoundly influenced by this mishap. It became necessary to leave behind on the island surplus men of the squadron to relieve the overcrowded vessels, and, of course, it was likewise necessary to return to the same locality on the second voyage to see how the little colony fared. The sordid and unhappy ending of the settlement is a matter of familiar history. Not a man survived.

The stranding and loss of the Santa Maria was due to neglect of one small precaution—failure to use the sounding lead. How familiar is the trite old saw about the loss of horse and rider "all for the want of a horseshoe nail"! No single illustration of the importance of little things quite equals this instance where a new world development was concerned with a little detail of ship routine, the taking of soundings when near land. It is a maxim of the art of navigation, and one of its simplest rules, stressed and emphasised in all "wrinkles" of instruction, that the three Le—latitude, log and lead—are of the highest importance at sea, and of these three the lead has been always most essential, oftenest forgotten or neglected, no less in the time of Columbus than in our own day when disasters are generally due to running afoul of obstructions.

Verily, great enterprises, material and moral, are often swayed in their courses by small details. In the present age, as well as in the time of Columbus, events are governed by those things which in themselves appear insignificant.

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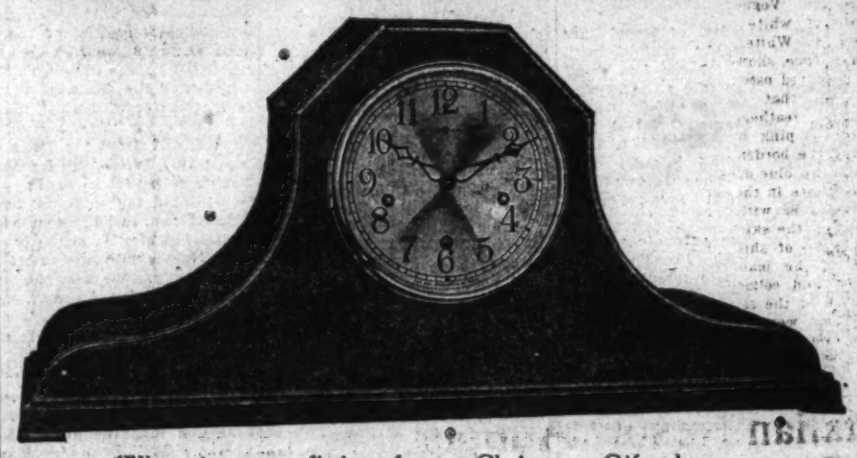

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Pretty Frocks Seen In London Revue

Wonderful Models Might Be Copied In Less Expensive Materials

"Felicity," the famous dress correspondent of the North London Gazette in a review of the newest Lee White Show, "Vogues of 1925," says:

"Among much that was bizarre and extravagant there were some really pretty frocks shown during the performance of "Vogues of 1925" at the Hippodrome recently. And some of these were dresses which the woman of average means might wear with pleasure and a clear conecience so far as her pocket is concerned.

"Some of the most attractive Reville models might be copied in less expensive materials perhaps, while there were one or two ideas suggested by Miss Lee White's costumes which might with advantage be adopted by the woman who studies "la ligne."

"In her amusing 'BONZO' number Miss Lee White wore a dress which to my mind was more charming than any of the others. This was of gold cloth embroidered on the front panel in a mixture of green, red, blue and purple. A gold sash on which the embroidery was reproduced in red leather was worn low at the waist. Another gown of white marocain had a design in wonderfully executed diamante work, of a flamingo rising from a stream in which bulrushes were growing.

"The many modes of using ostrich feathers as trimming were exemplified during the performance of 'Vogues.' The lovely gown of white romain, in which Miss Lee White made her first appearance, showed a side drapery of deep red ostrich feathers, treated so that they hung limp. Ostrich feathers of a delicate shade of pink were placed singly round the border of another gown, while the blue dress worn by Miss Lee White in the last number was dotted over with blue ostrich feathers on the skirt. A pretty evening wrap of shell pink worn by one of the mannequins was bordered and collared with clipped ostrich of the same shade.

"There were several examples of the evening dress which consists of a sleeveless tunic, left open at the sides, the under arm piece being filled in either with silver lace or some soft material to tone. These little frocks are not difficult to copy, and they may be varied in several charming ways. A simple variation which I noticed is contrived by cutting the piece for the back to be much wider at the right side from shoulder to hip and then letting this piece hang from shoulder to hip and then letting this piece hang from the shoulder like a cape, finishing it off with a tassel at the lower corner. Tassels were much in evidence. One delightful frock of petunia color had a fringe of the same shade about three inches in depth. This frock also boasted a tassel of old gold.

"For anyone of matronly proportions who desires to look and feel slim, the bodice of the blue gown worn by Miss Lee White in the last number would be an ideal design. Those who saw it will remember that the bodice was divided into four pieces, all of them curved at the lower end where they joined the skirt. And here the art of a clever dressmaker was displayed, for the scalloped edge of the front piece was about five inches lower than the side pieces, and this gave an impression of length and slimness. The side pieces were cut away for several inches below the arms, this space being filled with silver lace. If the gown were copied in black moire the scalloped edges and seams of the bodice might be outlined with steel beading. Wine colored moire or silk marocain would be an excellent choice for those whose complexions are not too high to stand this color.

"A useful dress of black satin worn by one of the mannequins showed a green underskirt for about eight inches at the hem and was embroidered down the whole of one side. Another one, of geranium colored georgette, had petal-shaped panels which overhung the underdress for a few inches with very pretty effect. Altogether there were many hints for afternoon or evening frocks which the well-dressed women of Golders Green will know how to put to good use when planning their autumn gowns."

Left—Kolinsky, an Old-Time Favorite, Makes a Harmony of Color on a Coat of Beige English Material.

Right—Smartest of All Fur Coats for Street Wear Is Caracul, With a Collar of Black Fox.

Newest Evening Gowns Built On Grecian Lines

Vionnet Clings To Scarf And Wing Draperies

The Vionnet winter collection is dominated by two influences—the straight line and the circular movement that gives fullness, the latter being used in the front of gowns and coats that are straight at the back. There are the characteristic scarves cut in one with the dress in a manner known only to Vionnet, and there are wing draperies and cascades in the old manner. Much fine needlework, too, is a feature of the collection, with lame encrusted onto tulle, cloth onto crepe de Chine and the most intricate workmanship of bright faced satin on the dull surface that is a miracle of geometrical precision.

As to color, there is very much Pompeian red and a new yellowy sage green that is difficult to wear and reminiscent of pre-Raphaelite fancies in England in the late '90s. Beige and brown are used in all their shades, and there is a good deal of gray and some navy blue. Black plays as prominent a part as usual, both for day and evening wear. For evening gowns white is the favorite; then come the gray-blues that Vionnet has stressed for several seasons; green in light, bright shades and the duller sage and olive, and a beautiful coppery effect obtained by putting mousseline de soie over lame, mauve and red.

POMPETIAN RED TRIMMINGS

The indoor gowns follow some of the best traditions of the Vionnet Salon. None of them is eccentric, all are graceful and most are easy to wear. Black satin is chosen for some of the most attractive models. There is a delightful black dress that has a wide belt edged with Pompeian red and a scarf, lined with the same red, that is thrown over the shoulders. Another has inlet points of red forming a small yoke back and front and more points at the waistline.

The majority of the evening gowns are purely Greek in line, with a narrow silver or gold galloon crossing over at the back and front and forming a large diamond motif at the back. Some have scarf draperies on the shoulders and others have the corsage serrated in tiny points that are caught onto gold or silver threads twisted about the neck. Dresses of this type usually have some fullness below the waist, which is just a little higher than last season. Exquisite gold and silver embroidery is placed in wide bands around the corsage and down the center front of a straight white gown of crepe Romain that has the conventional Vionnet godet fullness in the petal-shaped skirt.

A NEW SKIN OVERNIGHT
COMPLEXIONS REMADE WHILE YOU SLEEP

It sounds incredible, but it is just plain truth. Did you know that the epidermis—in other words, the outer layer or scarf-skin of your face—is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells? The dead skin-scales are what give your complexion that dull yellow look which face powder only temporarily disguises. Ask yourself why you use powder, anyway? You would not if you were satisfied with your complexion in its natural state. Just a little quiet thinking will show you that if your skin is undergoing this drying-up, dying-off process there is something you can do to assist Nature in her rejuvenating efforts. The dead scarf-skin will not come away of its own accord. On the contrary, the tiny dead scales clog the pores and cause impurities to form, hiding the perfect skin which is struggling to show itself and to breathe just underneath.

Remove this outer scarf-skin which has served its turn, by applications of mercolised wax. This fragrant compound is a most marvellous discovery, for it dissolves and completely removes the dead discoloured veil, revealing the smooth, clear skin underneath. All facial eruptions and blemishes arise from allowing the dead epidermis to remain. Mercolised wax contains wonderful absorptive properties which clear the complexion while you sleep.

Ask your chemist to supply you with a small quantity and after washing the face in warm water, apply it as you would any ordinary face cream, and do not wash it off until the morning. If you do this every night on retiring, for ten days or so, you will see amazing results.

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Italian Resort Adopts Pyjama For Promenade As Well As Boudoir

Three-Quarter Length Jackets And Trousers Fastening At Ankles Shown By Molyneux

The responsibility for elevating the pyjama to the eminence of the habillee rests—and not lightly—upon the distinguished shoulders of Captain Molyneux. Gone is the day when this garment was confined to the sleeping apartments of the newer woman or to the sleeping car of the Riviera express. Now it is the attire par excellence on the promenade at the Lido, that ultra-smart resort where the aristocracy of Europe and New York disports itself during the few short weeks that elapse between the close of Deauville and the opening of la chasse.

Not only on the promenade, but also in milady's boudoir, is the pyjama chosen by the vraie elegante of Paris. In it she feels really at home, at her ease, and those that have been designed by Molyneux this season will be seen in some of the most fashionable boudoirs of Paris. Instead of a robe d'interieur, the smart Parisienne possibly will affect an exquisite model in jade green fulgurante with cunning little trousers clinging tightly to the angle, and over the straight green blouse a jacket in black Georgette crepe heavily embroidered at the edge with a large Spanish floral design in white silk and bordered beyond that with a rich band of black fox. Or perhaps she will prefer the gorgeous pyjama in black satin with straight, loose trousers and a three-quarter length coat—again of black Georgette, but this time enriched with elaborate Oriental embroidery in Persian red and gold that rises in points along the hem and also adorns the long, loose sleeves.

Whether the pyjama vogue will penetrate from Lido to these distant shores is debatable. Undoubtedly it will be frowned upon by conservative dressers, and it is equally certain to be severely criticised by numerous self-appointed mentors of the mode. As a matter of fact, the most bizarre characteristic of the pyjama is its name—it is really an elaborate type of robe d'interieur, and not nearly so radical as it sounds. Smart women will adopt it for resort wear this winter, but it will hardly appear on the promenade as it does on the Lido. Rather will its vogue in this country be confined to the informal afternoon teas and the feminine boudoir.

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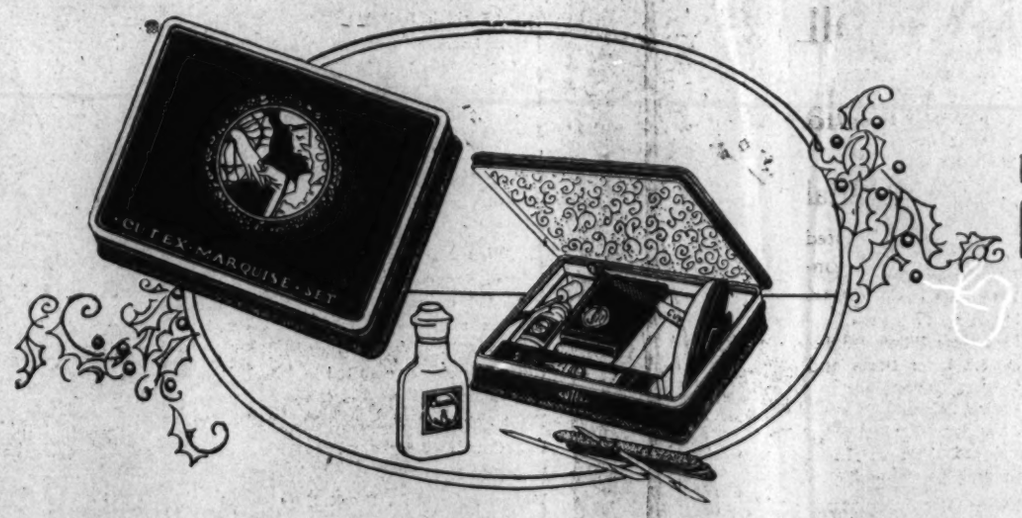

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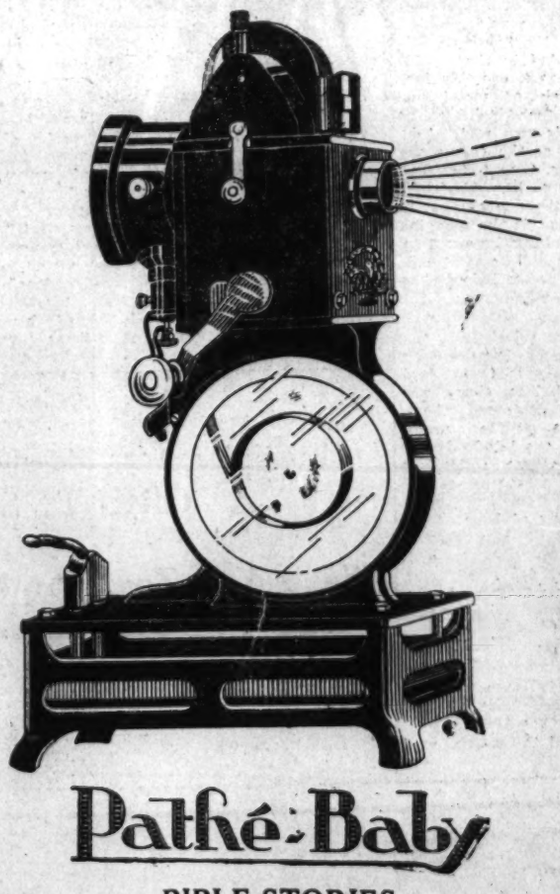

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The Death-Dealing Laughter Of Japan

(Continued from Page 5)

England, a student feared failure in examinations more than death, because failure meant that people would laugh. He managed by the same method as the bank clerk, though he did not get into a white kimono. He got into his trunk instead, and there his room-mate found him, quite beyond the reach of ridicule, and needing nothing but the services of an undertaker.

At times this dread of appearing weak—of being laughed at—takes in a whole group of people. When Japan first took Port Arthur—that is, when she won the war with China, in 1894—she held it only a short time because Russia, France and Germany told her that a great deal of trouble would ensue if Korea went into Japanese hands—political disquiet would become rampant throughout the Far East. The Japan of today, one of the four great powers, would have paid no attention, more than to bow politely, to any such suggestion from even the whole of Europe, but thirty years ago Japan was not one of the Big Four. She realised, and wisely, that she was face to face with an obstacle that was too large for her to grapple with if she wished to avoid becoming a vassal State. So she said that she was ready at all time to do anything that would promote peace, and would be most happy to return Port Arthur to the Chinese.

As had been prearranged, China promptly leased Port Arthur to Russia, and Russia set about making the place impregnable. Russia also ran a railway down from her Transsiberian line to the port. She contemplated taking all the territory roundabout. That meant that Russia would be so close that she could actually see across to Japan. Many of the military officers of Dai Nippon saw that they had been tricked and that "people would laugh." Forty of them committed hara-kiri. They could not endure the feeling that the world outside was smiling.

To the Japanese mind defeat means that "people will laugh," and it is far better, according to Japanese psychology, to commit hara-kiri than to be laughed at. It is a very ancient vanity, and nothing but a vanity. It shows a deficiency—a conspicuous lack—in moral courage. It is a lack that even the Germans did not show, for they returned from complete defeat strutting like little tin heroes. The populace in many cities greeted them with garlands. Cheap though that was, and entirely an illusion, it was better than suicide.

The reader of Japan's history finds the suicide custom has long existed. In olden days the feudal lord, or daimiyo, of Japan was often at war. As a rule, he himself did not do the fighting. His retainers attended to that. He sat like a bronze image, his face behind a mask of metal as hideous and fear-inspiring as possible. If his men won, they applauded him as the sole cause of their victory, though he had not done a thing but blink at them through the apertures in his mask. That is the teaching of Japanese knight errantry, Bushido, as the old warriors called it. All the praise belonged to "the boss," who was the Samurai's god.

If the retainers lost and any of them were left, Samurai-like, they gathered about their lord and, along with him, chanting a war song, they destroyed themselves, because people would laugh. There are hundreds of pictures in Japanese collections showing scenes where hara-kiri is the motive. One of these shows a company of boys from 12 to 15 years of age cutting themselves in two. A favorite subject is the death of the daimiyo, who was master of the forty-seven Samurai who became "ronin."

This feudal lord had committed a breach of etiquette. Under the feudal system eitquette was emphatically the thing. It had developed so that life itself, especially around the court, was little but etiquette. From this condition of affairs had evolved the saying, "Heaven to hear about; hell to see." ("Gokurako kiite, miite jigoku.") Formality was all right to hear about, but if one wished to see something, go where formality was absent.

The daimiyo's breach was merely a movement of his hand. He had touched the hilt of his sword. He should not have done it, for he was in a palace of the Mayor of Yeddo, the Generalissimo, chief of feudal lords and next to the Mikado in rank. In fact, the Mayor was the real ruler and Tenshi Sama, Son of Heaven—the Mikado—was only a shadow, almost a myth, to citizens of Japan. He was too holy to look at. Even the Generalissimo, or Shogun, never looked upon his face, and common people dared not look upon the Shogun. The Shogun traveled in a sort of box, which oxen drew or retainers carried. Ahead of this box officials proceded, ordering the populace within doors. The people scampered in, for the Samurai would have killed them if they had not. Once within they bowed their faces to the floor until the man in the box had gone by.

The breach of etiquette of touching his sword hilt in the palace of a person as exalted as the Shogun was fatal. It would not do at all. If the people heard of it, they would laugh. So the daimiyo, of course, committed suicide. He cut himself wide open.

He did it in style, however. I have seen the operation in all its details—on the stage. Japanese actors excel in realism, and in this historic scene they omitted nothing.

I recall clearly how the stage appeared. The actor who took the part of the daimiyo who had broken into the ancient etiquette was in his best clothes, sitting in the middle of the stage. He was exactly like the pictures one used to see on fans, before electric windmills drove fans out. These fan pictures ddi not exaggerate at all.

He was expecting visitors. Any one who had touched his sword hilt in a Shogun's palace had a right to expect visitors. The visitors came as per expectation. Their business was also per expectation. They brought a message as per expectation, which read exactly as per expectation.

In effect, it said that the feudal lord having touched the hilt of his sword in a palace of the Shogun, it would now be his privilege to cut himself in two. The messengers had come to see him do it. The feudal lord bowed several times and thanked the messengers for coming to his miserably home, for bringing the message and for their willingness to wait while he did his clumsy best to carry out instructions according to the honorable specifications in their august communication.

Having said this, the feudal lord dropped off his outer robes and showed himself to be all white underneath. He was ready for the ceremony. This preparedness fascinated the audience. Then the actor—the daimiyo—threw down his white kimono as far as the waist, and with the shorter of his two swords, the blade of which, all but an inch at the point, he had wrapped with paper, he did as indicated in the instructions.

So realistic was the procedure that many in the audience believed a feudal lord had actually cut himself "all the way across."

His retainers, all Samurai, or knights, now were without a master. They were ronin. This is history with all the records accessible in Japan today. One may even visit their graves in a temple yard not far from one of Tokio's railway stations.

The ronin determined that no one should laugh at them, or, if there were laughter, it should not be for long. They plotted and succeeded, and became the most famous forty-seven the Japanese have ever known.

They knew, of course, that success meant hara-kiri for each one of them, but no Japanese was ever afraid to die. His religion is too comforting for that. The ronin separated and left town. Each of them went in for debauchery. Each lived dissolutely and openly, each acquiring the complete contempt of all who saw him. This quite disarmed suspicion of those who had rejoiced over the death of the feudal lord and had expected some attempt at revenge.

Having allayed suspicion, the forty-seven returned to Tokio (called Yeddo then) and captured their lord's enemy, the man who had so angered the daimiyo that he had laid his hand on his sword and made the fatal breach in the etiquette of the Shogun's court. This enemy had hidden in the charcoal shed of his Tokio Yashiki—town house. The ronin told him to cut himself in two, and as he demurred they did it for him. They also took his head to a temple and offered it to the spirit of their lord. All Tokio did them honor. Then, in the orthodox way, they slew themselves.

If they had not revenged themselves people would have laughed!

Richard Henry Little of The Chicago Tribune discovered Japanese vanity. I went with him to the Orient at the time of the outbreak of the war with Russia. Tokio teemed with correspondents, but news was "of all things what you could get the most of but." The Japanese wanted the fighting done "under a bushel." They were unwilling that any outsider should see anything, hear anything or tell anything. They wished the correspondents to be like the three monkeys so often on exhibition in the curio stores. One monkey has his fingers in his ears so that he cannot hear; the next has his paws overs his eyes and cannot see; the third is holding his mouth shut to keep from jabbering. "No monkeying a-tall" is the legend, and it expressed the Japanese Government's attitude toward all the newspaper correspondents.

There were many banquets and much promising, but no news, for months and months. When the correspondents finally reached Chosen, as the Japanese called Korea, they had little to write about except hardships. Mr. Little wrote about these to the immense amusement of all his readers, and between times studied the men of the so-called news bureau and the native officers who misinformed him and all the other correspondents every day. The constant lying was getting the goat of every correspondent, and there seemed no way to retaliate—no way to butt back.

It was then that Richard Henry made his discovery. He found the monumental vanity of his annoyers; chortling with glee, he expounded his plan. The correspondents picked out a half dozen of the more flagrant goat-getters among the Japanese officers, and made that six so miserable they begged to be sent to the front, where the fighting was fiercest and the chances of living least, because existence in the same camp with the correspondents was intolerable. Some of the native officers were transferred and none returned.

Little's plan was merely to get a group of newspaper men together in a chuckling bee whenever a Japanese officer whose goat was to be got approached. The correspondents snorted, giggled, grinned and laughed right out, raising their thumbs occasionally to point over their shoulders, and becoming mum as clams if the officer approached, which usually he did not. So Little and the others made the first six, and several more half dozens, suffer as only Japanese can suffer through vanity. We laughed the offending officers into insanity almost, and to this day you may meet some of the Little band in Toronto, London, Paris, Chicago, Melbourne, Cape Town, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Petrograd, New York or Washington, whither they have wandered, and may hear them declare emphatically that a Little revenge is sweet.

The dread, even terror, of being laughed at is entirely a matter of vanity, but there is a laughter in Japan that foreigners cannot understand. It is camouflage laughter, to protect others from suffering through sympathy. This trait of the Japanese seems to have escaped discussion, even more than has their vanity. It is a wonderful trait, impossible to those who have little self-control and to those whose manners are not considerably better than what we in this country should call perfect.

A Japanese will speak of the death of a dear one, and will smile and sometimes laugh, no matter how great the grief inside. The sorrow is as keen as the heart of any Westerner can know. An almost mortal anguish may be within, but that anguish is not to be scattered about among others, who have no reason to suffer. So the Japanese heart holds it in and shows on the surface a seeming merriment.

A Western missionary mistook this merriment once, with the result that she herself must live under a cloud of sadness all her days.

This missionary's maid was missing several days. She had gone home for only the afternoon on a certain Tuesday and did not come back till Saturday. "My father was ill," she explained. "I hope he quite recovered," said the missionary in all kindliness.

"He died," said the maid laughing.

Whereupon the missonary spoke with reproof because of the maid's laughter at the death of a parent.

But the maid's laughter was not from her heart, which was heavy quite to the limit of her endurance. The reproof of her mistress added just enough to this weight to make the burden more than she could endure. Trying to smile, she withdrew. She wrote a note in awkward English about "my poor strength to carry too much sadness"—and hanged herself.

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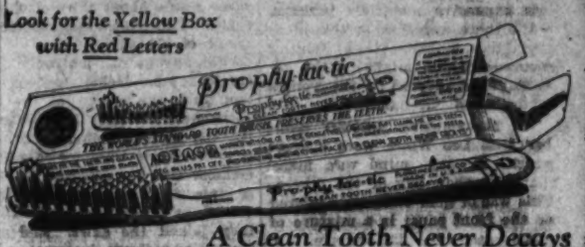

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General Dawes Revives A Dead Author

(Continued from Page 8)

his life-long chum, General Pershing, while he was up to his ears in war work in Paris and Pershing was even more busy, at Chaumont, "got Herodotus and read the discussion of the seven Persian Generals when they were riding horseback on their way to Persia. * * *"

And this in the midst of a long and serious letter upon the military control of the allied service of supply.

He reached France in August, 1917, plunged at once into his arduous job as general purchasing agent of the A. E. F. and on Nov. 30, two months after his arrival, wrote in his diary:

"Yesterday was Thanksgiving and I took about my first half-holiday since coming to Paris. * * * General Harbord and I dug into secondhand books at Brentano's for an hour * * *"

What a way for a Chicagoan to make use of a half holiday in Paris!

Many months afterward—on Jan. 30, 1919—we find General Dawes, still in Paris with Pershing, making the following entry in his diary:

"Balthazar Gracian made a remark several hundred years ago to the effect that it is not the applause which greets one on entrance, but on exit, which is important."

Gracian had evidently hooked the General and hooked him hard, and with the same epigram in each case, for on June 29, 1921, we find him saying at Washington, in the course of his first address as Director of the Budget:

"Right here there comes to me a statement of an old Spanish Jesuit monk named Balthazar Gracian: 'It is not the applause that greets one on entrance, but on exit that is important.'"

These two have not been the only occasions on which he has quoted the mysterious Balthazar. No other politician has named Gracian. Is General Dawes to have him all to himself?

Let us rummage through the shelves of the dustily buried and see what we can unearth. Did Gracian have wise things to say? And who was he?

Balthazar (or Baltasar), Jeronimo Gracian y Morales was born on Jan. 8, 1601, at Belmonte, a little village near Calatayud, in the then kingdom of Aragon, in the Spanish Peninsula. Calatayud erected on the east site of an ancient Moorish settlement—the name comes from the Arabic Kalat Ayoub, meaning "The Town of Job"—was also near the ruins of the ancient city of Bilbilis, where Martial was born in 40 A. D. of the Latin epigrammist. Gracian quoted Martial's epigrams in one of his own books, "Arte de Ingenio."

Gracian had three brothers, Felipe, Pedro and Raymundo, all of whom, like himself, entered holy orders. There were but two professions open to ambitious youth of that day—arms or the Church. Balthazar Gracian, after having been brought up by an uncle at Toledo, entered the Jesuit order, the Company of Jesus, when he was 18. The order, founded by Ignatius Loyola only a century before, was then at the height of its influence. Gracian became a teacher in various Jesuit olleges and in 1627, at the age of 21, was made rector of the Jesuit college at Tarragona. His first book had been published five years before this, his second the year before the appointment.

In ten years, from 1637 to 1647, he published five books—"El Heroe," "El Politico," "Arte de Ingenio, Tratado de Agudeza," "El Discreto," and "Oraculo Manual, y Arte de Prudencia." All of these he signed with the name "Lorenzo" Gracian, the name, perhaps, of another brother besides those mentioned above.

It is upon the last-named "Oraculo Manual" (Handbook of Wisdom), with its accompanying "Arte de Prudencia" (Art of Prudence, or Art of Worldly Wisdom) that Gracian's fame among English and American readers, scanty as they are, chiefly rests. Under the title, "The Art of Prudence," translated by John Savage, it was published in London in 1694, only thirty-five years after his death; was again translated into English after a lapse of two hundred years, by Joseph Jacobs, and published in London in 1892, under the title, "The Art of Worldly Wisdom." A few hundred copies of this volume were imported into America in 1913, but none are to be found today, unless in second-hand book-shops, and the volume is out of print. This is presumably the edition which came into General Dawes's hands.

"The Art of Worldly Wisdom" consists of three hundred "maxims," or, rather, three hundred brief headings, under each of which is a dozen sentences, or less. Here are some examples of Gracian's epigrams, there expressed:

"Knowledge without courage is sterile."

"It is both useless and insipid to play with the cards 'on the table.'"

"A bad manner spoils everything, even reason and justice."

"There is no luck or ill-luck except wisdom and the reverse."

"Even hares can pull the mane of a dead lion."

"Fame does business with principals only."

"The victor need not explain."

"A wise man gets more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends."

"The matador knows when to leave his cloak on the bull's horns."

Four years after the publication of this little book, which gained an immediate and immense popularity, Gracian published, in 1651, the first of the three parts of his greatest book, "El Criticon." This was an allegory, describing the imaginary adventures of two friends who encounter various personified virtues and vices, such as malice, envy, avarice and the like.

Published twenty-one years before the first appearance of Bunyans" classic allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," its power and originality was such as to gain for it, from later critics, the title of "the Spanish 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" But it is far below Bunyan's work in beauty, simplicity and universality of appeal. The centuries have buried one while keeping the other fresh.

In 1655, Gracian published his seventh work, "El Comulgatorio," a collection of brief meditations of a churchly nature, the only volume which appeared during his lifetime under his own name. In the same year he put forth the second instalment of "El Criticon." He was warned by the Provincial of the Jesuits, who saw in the allegory matter which seemed harmful to the Church, not to proceed; but he courageously went forward and in 1657 published its third and final part.

The wrath of the Church at once descended upon him. He was publicly reprimanded, humiliated by being made to fast on bread and water, deprived of his occupancy of a college chair and ordered to a cell, in which, by command of the General of the Order, he was deprived of writing materials. These punishments fell upon him in June, 1658. On Dec. 6 of that year, at Tarragona, he died.

Although Gracian has since been ranked as "one of the three great prose writers of the Spanish Peninsula, in the seventeenth century," and although his works were translated into French, German, Italian and English as soon as they appeared and for a century thereafter, two modern men of letters, John Morley and George Ticknor, were both lukewarm in their praise of him. And Ernest Seilliere, in a monograph prepared fifteen years ago for the Institut de France, calls him "un grand moraliste oublie"—"a great but forgotten philosopher."

If General Dawes cannot resurrect Gracian, he must sink into obscurity once more.

France Sends 'Mixer' As New Envoy

(Continued from Page 8)

height of a magnificent career. His genial humor, mingled with all the other qualities that adorn the work of a diplomat, will leave its mark on France's diplomatic history. The example of his private life, the peerless character of his conscience, his intellectual activity and scholarship, his capacity for labor, the length of his stay in America and his close acquaintanceship with American literature and American universities—all these have made France proud of him and anxious to render gratitude for all that he has done."

Comte Charles de Chambrun, who has been in charge of press relations at the Quai d'Orsay, will leave for his new post as Minister to Athens during the latter half of November. M. de Chambrun's promotion is of special interest to Americans because of his service on numerous occasions to France's relations with the United States. In fact, M. de Chambrun is an American by birth, having been born in Washington while his father, the Marquis de Chambrun, was Counsellor to the French Embassy there. On his mother's side—she was Mlle. de Courcelles—he is a direct descendant of Lafayette.

M. de Chambrun's diplomatic career started at Washington where he was sent as Third and later as Second Secretary to the French Embassy. He was promoted to the grade of Counsellor and was Charge d'Affaires during the Peace Conference, and became Minister and Charge d'Affaires during M. Jusserand's long leave of absence in 1922. He also was a member of the French mission sent to inaugurate the Rochambeau statue at Washington in 1902, and in 1912 went, with M. Hanotaux and M. Barthou, to represent France at the tercentennial of Lake Champlain.

His last visit to the United States was in 1921 as a member of Marshal Foch's party that was accorded such a tremendous welcome from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back. M. de Chambrun's promotion to the Athens Legation is hailed by all his friends as only another step to higher recognition by his government.

Present Day China And Foreign Education

(Continued from Page 8)

POWER OUT TO THE POINT WHERE THE ORIGINAL SELF OF THE RACE REACHES BY NATURE THE NEW SURROUNDINGS WHICH IT HAS TO DEAL WITH.

THE TRAGEDY OF MODERN CHINA IS THUS ENTIRELY A TRAGEDY OF EDUCATION.

Not only Chinese education, as far as it is based upon imitation, but all the foreign educational undertakings aiming at modernising China without paying the fullest attention to the development of China's own mentality, are not, as they believe themselves to be, bringers of peace on earth and of good-will among human beings but of strife among the Chinese and of another really all-embracing world war.

That is the fundamental idea which I wish to submit to you in these few words and which I hope you will find worth studying in detail.

THE "MODEL PROVINCE"

There is only one corner of China in which the above idea, at least in its essence, is being paid attention to, that is the so-called "Model Province" of China, of which you have probably read in newspapers and in the Review "Asia." That province is called Shansi. But Shansi also is unable to put this idea into practice and to start modern Chinese education anew, because the most self-contained and oldest civilisation existing on earth, that of China, has become infected by the most contagious disease that has ever been analysed and which may be called "monkeyitis."

China needs the help of America because America is herself the most self-contained nation of the West and America has science which ought to be able to grasp the needs of a new Chinese scientifically psychological education.

China is unable to help herself, because the influx of foreign things and foreign ideas is a overwhelming that probably even a young nation would find it difficult to assimilate such a tremendous mass of new material; an old civilisation, with its sense-power used up by long and uninterrupted spiritual effort, finds itself more helpless in front of all these new impressions than a man of ninety, who has never heard of the telephone, would feel if he did suddenly hear the voice of his friend coming to him through the telphone wires. That weakness of China is natural and is not a fault of her own, but an unavoidable result of the great age of her civilisation.

SPIRITUAL GREATNESS

Well-bred children do not laugh at aged people, but respect them, because they are sensitive enough to discover the spiritual greatness acquired through long mental effort, behind the wrinkled flesh and the shaky bones of an aged person. Well-bred children do not endeavor to make an old man jump with them, as they do, because that procedure would be discouraging to him, but they endeavor to make him forget his physical infirmity by paying respect and homage to his inner maturity and his physical greatness. It is inner happiness that can make an old man feel young again. It is the continuous current of energy of the ancient spirit of self-manifestation that can strengthen China sufficiently to bring about the rebirth of Chinese civilisation, which would benefit not only China, but the whole world.

Everything depends on the young people who surround the old man and on their capacity to adapt the new ideas and things most carefully to the old man's physical and spiritual constitution. That adaptation is the one essential procedure that modern Chinese educational method would have to begin with. It is not only ridiculous but dangerous to ask China to adapt herself to foreign education. It is foreign education that ought to adapt itself to Chinese psychology. Youth and natural science not only enable the West but make it a question of scientific honor for the West to prove itself to be master of the technical elements of its civilisation to such a degree that these technical elements can be made useful for any purpose, also for that of exploiting the original power of Chinese civilisation.

THE INNER POWER

Psychology is becoming day by day more and more a branch of natural science and inner values cease to be considered as luxuries, but are being recognised as essentials like electricity, water-power, steam-power, etc. Therefore modern American science ought to realise that it is a "paving business" to start the exploitation of the inner power of humanity, particularly of the East, which has been the stronghold of the inner power not only of its own Continent of Asia but also of the Western Hemisphere, since the Christian religion became the spiritual driving force of the West.

THE PACIFIC ERA HAS TO BECOME THE ERA OF SCIENTIFICALLY PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION. The League of Nations has to become a League of psychologically scientific systems of education.

America and China represent the union of science and psychology in which lies the hope of humanity.

Wrigley's Gum
Cleanses the Teeth

SHUR-ON

SHELTEX and other standard makes in Cold, Cold-Glued, White, Gold, Silver Shell, etc.
The largest and most complete stocks at the
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C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
1st First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

PERMANENT WAVING AT PAUL'S
TEL. C. 1278
NEW HAIRDRESSING SALONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

THE Specialist at Paul's is in constant attendance to supervise arrangements for permanent waving.
The Paul process, which is guaranteed not to injure the hair in any way, produces an entirely natural effect and imparts a beauty unattained by any other method. Apart from fresh treatment required for new growth of hair, further attention is not necessary.
The hairdressing salons at Paul's are the most luxuriously appointed in Shanghai and during the two to four hours required for Permanent Waving no effort is spared to ensure comfort and convenience.
FIXED INCLUSIVE CHARGES:
For Half Head $35.00
For Whole Head $50.00
1925 Nestles Permanent Waving machine has arrived
M. PAUL BEAUTY PARLOUR
34 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

CHRISTMAS SALE
on all Kinds of
FURS
Large Quantity, best Quality and Moderate Price
HANG SHUN TAI FUR CO.
Head Store, 407 Honan Road Tel. C. 4319
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GREAT CHEAP SALE
From December 1st
Ladies and Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats
Woolen and Silken Materials
FUR DEPARTMENT
Skunks, Nutrias, Beavers, Alaskan Seals, Minks, Siberian Squirrels, Imitation Beavers, Astrakans, (Black, Grey and Brown) and many others suitable for trimmings and collars.
Discounts from 10 to 40%

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We manufacture and sell the World-known Hand-made Carpets and Rugs. Choicest wool with dyes of unfading color, under the supervision of our specialists.
Excellent designs kept in stock.
Special designs made to order.
Prices moderate which will be furnished on application.
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Sales Office, 83, Nanking Road, Shanghai
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USEFUL XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN

GLOVES
Fowne's Chamois leather..... $4.75
„ Tan Cape 6.50
„ Tan Cape, wool lined... 7.50
„ Fur Motor Gauntlets lined wool..... 19.50
Dent's Grey Buckskin, unlined... 9.50
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Knitted Woollen Waistcoats
Heavy or light weight wool. A wide range of designs to choose from.
$12.50, 17.50, 19.50, 21.50
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns
In good, serviceable, plain colours and checks, a gift of value.
Prices $21.50, 28.50, 42.50
Fancy Cashmere Socks
$1.50, 2.25, 2.50, and 2.75
With clox only. Price $2.50
Plain colours. 2.00
Dr. Jaeger's Slippers
Wool lined leather soles. In plain or fancy checks.
Price $5.75

We Have A Very Fine Show of Wide End Ties and Batswings
Newest creations.
$2.25, 2.50, 2.75 and 3.50
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs
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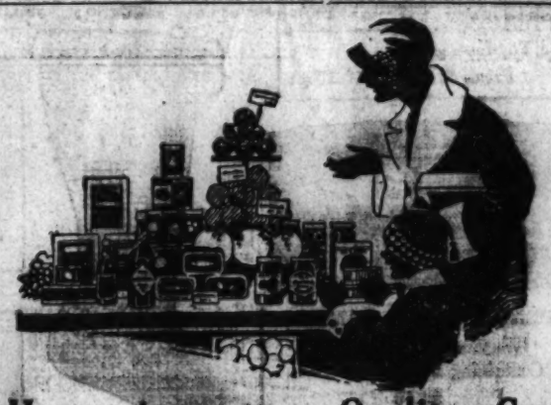
$10.50, 12.50, 17.50 and 25.00

A good selection of strong walking sticks suitable for use in town or country.
10% discount allowed off cash purchases
WEEKS & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai——Hankow


Thrifty Housewives use Quality Groceries

English Ham "Yorkcut"				Per lb	$0.90
MacLaren's Cheese American				Per jar	0.70
Fresh Apples "California" (Green)	40 lb box			Per box	5.50
Fresh Apples "California" (Red)	40 lb box			Per box	6.00
Fresh Lemons "California"	Each	$0.08		Per doz	0.80
Fresh Potatoes "California"	Per lb	0.10	100 lb box		8.50
Fresh Onions "California"	Per lb	0.12	100 lb box		9.50
Currants	Per lb	0.35	$1.00 for	3¼	lbs
Sultana Raisins	Per lb	0.40	$1.00 for	2¾	lbs
Seedless Raisins	1 lb pkg	0.28	$1.00 for	4	pkgs
Seeded Raisins	1 lb pkg	0.30	$1.00 for	4	pkgs
Cluster Raisins	Per lb	0.60	5 lb box		$2.00
Mixed Nuts American	Per lb	0.60	$1.10 for	2	lbs
Golden Dates American	Per pkg	0.50	$5.50 per		doz
Golden Dates Chinese	Per lb	0.55	$1.00 for	2	lbs
California Figs	Small pkg	0.15	$1.00 for	8	pkgs
California Figs	Large pkg	0.25	$1.00 for	5	pkgs
Powdered Sugar	Per lb	0.23	$1.00 for	4	lbs
Asparagus (2½ lb tins) Large White	Per tin	0.80	Per doz		$9.25
Green Peas 2 lb tins Extra fine	Per tin	0.60	Per doz		5.25
Petit Pois 2½ lb tins French Extra fine	Per tin	0.85	Per doz		8.50
Haricot Beans 1 lb tins French Mefins	fin tin	0.40	Per doz		4.25
Sauerkraut 2½ lb tins (American)	Per tin	0.40	Per doz		4.25
Vegetable Salad 2½ lb tin (American)	Per tin	0.85	Per doz		8.50
Mushroom 1st Choice French	1 lb tin	0.95	Per doz		10.50
Canned Fruit 2½ lb tin "G. B." Assorted		0.60	Per doz		6.50
Canned Rhubarb in Syrup	3 lb tins	0.75	Per doz		7.50
Sliced Pineapples. 2½ lb tin "Hawaiian"		0.55	Per doz		5.50
Tomato Catsup "Libby's" Large bottle		0.45	Per doz		5.00
Tomato Catsup "Welch's" Large bottle		0.55	Per doz		6.00
Pure Lucca Oil for Salad French	pts	0.70	Per doz		7.00
Pure Lucca Oil for Salad French	qts	1.25	Per doz		13.00
Pure Lucca Oil for Salad French	big bot	1.50	Per doz		15.50
Strawbery Jam. Australian	1 lb net tins	0.50	Per doz		5.25
Assorted Jam. English	1 lb glass jar	0.55	Per doz		5.50
Assorted Jam. American Med.	glass jar	0.40	Per doz		4.00
Flavoring Essence Assorted 2 oz bots "Folger's"		0.60	Per doz		6.25
Fruit Colour Assorted 2 oz bots "Folger's"		0.75	Per doz		7.50
Brandy 3 star "Bisquit"	Per bot	2.00	Per doz		21.50
Focken Gin	Per bot	1.35	Per doz		14.00

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X'mas Toys, Crackers and Stockings 20% Discount
Fancy Boxes Chocolates 10% „
YUEN TAH & CO. Tel. N. 336 113 Broadway

A Gigantic Display of Toys and Games to Fill the Xmas Stocking

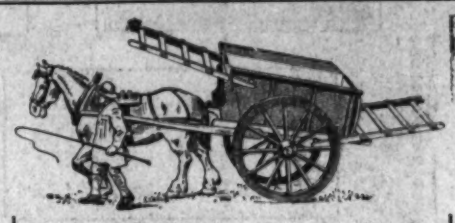
Gifts from the World's Far Corners Are Here

Christmas Headquarters

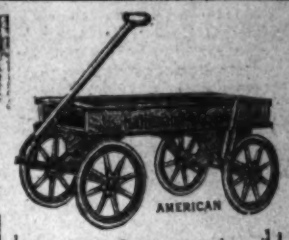
"TOYLAND" AT WHITEAWAY'S

Everything in the Toy World will be Found in our Grand Xmas Bazaar

Furniture for Dolly's House. A wonderful assortment of Dolls Furniture at most reasonable prices. These suites are made from real models and will delight any little girl.
Prices $3.75 to $6.50 set

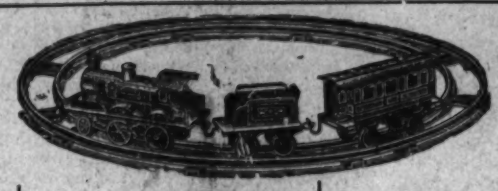


Carts and Horses Of every description to delight the youngsters.
Price $7.50 to $14.50 each



American Coasters made of selected hard wood with extra strong wheels and tyres. This is one of the most popular toys this season.
Prices $15.00 to $35.00 each

Popular Scooters. Made from prime quality Timber and steel tubing. We have several popular models in stock.
Prices $3.50 to $15.50 ea.



Clockwork Trains
Always great favourites with the boys. We have our usual fine selection of these popular toys.
Prices $1.65 to 65.00 each

Harbutts Plasticine. The Complete modeller. We have all the latest designs to amuse the Kiddies. Prices 55 cts. to $3.75 box

Rocking Horses. Still the Kiddies favourite. We have a selection of well made Rocking Horses at very reasonable prices.
Prices $14.50 to $75.00 each

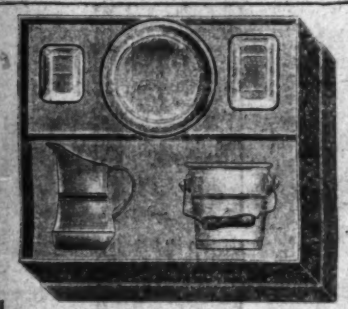
Teddy Bears
In great variety. All shapes. Colours and Sizes.
Prices 75 cts. to $39.50 each

Tea and Dinner Sets Like Mothers
China, Enamel and Aluminium Tea and Dinner Sets in Great variety, all well made and finished
Prices 95 cts. to $6.50 per set

Coloured Plush Chimpees
Fascinating Animals in Red or Blue Plush Stocked in 4 Sizes.
Prices $1.95 to $4.50 each

Plush Balls.
Thousands of lovely balls in plush and rubber will be found at Toyland.
Prices $0.50 to $5.00

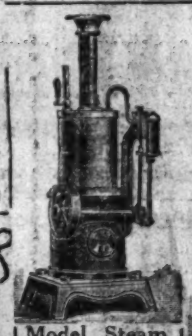
Pram and Pole Horses
Strong, well finished toys which are always popular with the Kiddies.
Prices $8.50 to $15.00 each.



Enamel Toilet Sets. Exact to sketch a Splendid Toy for a girl.
Prices $4.75 to $10.50 set

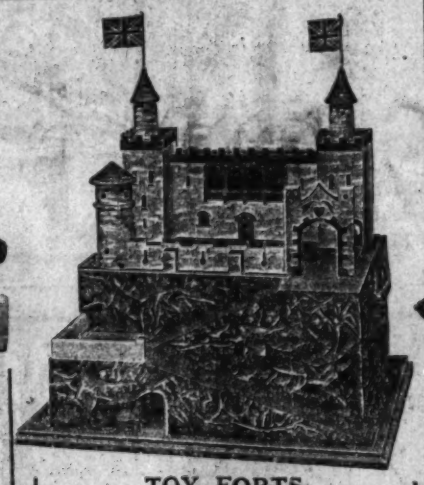
XMAS STOCKINGS
We have a Wonderful Selection this Year at Suprisingly Low Prices. Make your selection now before they are all sold. Price 20 cts. to $15.00 each

Dolls! Dolls!
A galaxy of beautiful dolls on show in our Xmas Bazaar at prices to suit all pockets
Prices 50cts. to $50.00



Model Steam Engines for the young engineer. We have a number of really excellent models.
Prices $9.50 to $95.00 each

TOY CINEMAS
Complete with all accessories.
Prices $3.50 to $45.00 each
Extra films 50 cts. 75 cts.



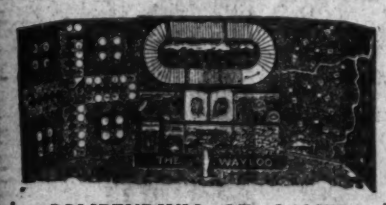
TOY FORTS
Strong and well made Painted in attractive Red and Green.
Prices $5.95 and $8.50 each

TINKER TOYS
We have a nice selection of the famous "Tinker Toy" at most reasonable prices the "Wonder Builder" as illustrated is $1.95 each

Toy Cooking Stoves
A Splendid Selection of well made Cooking Stoves with Saucepans Complete
Prices $1.95 to $4.50

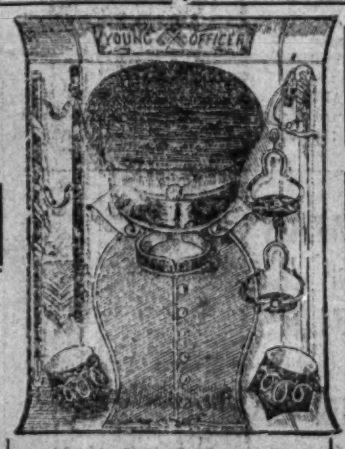
Celluloid Trumpets
In Great Variety
Prices 85 cts. to $150 each

Dolls Perambulators
Really strongly built little carriages nicely upholstered and finished. A nice selection to choose from. Prices $19.50 to 65.00 each



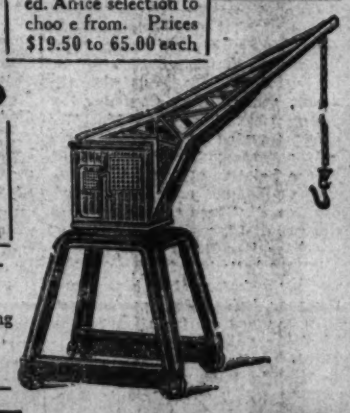
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES
The "Wayloo" Compendium Containing 22 games
Price $4.50

"SOLDIERS" The Boys Favorite. We have a wonderful Selection of Toy Soldiers all Splendidly made and finished.
Prices 95 cts. to $5.95 per box

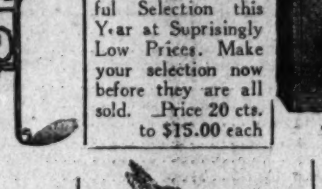


Toy Uniform Sets. Navy and Army Sets, also Railway and Conductor Outfits. Large selection to choose from
Prices $1.75 to 2.95 per set

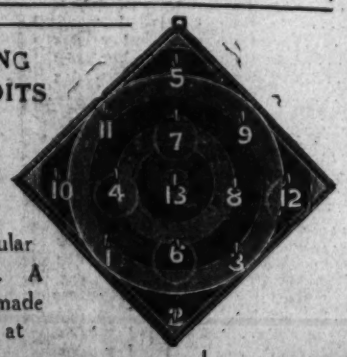
Loading Crane
Similar to Sketch. A strong and well made Toy.
Price $3.25 each



DOLLS BEDSTEADS
Finished in Coloured Enamel. Very attractive Toys for little Girls
Prices $1.25 to $14.50



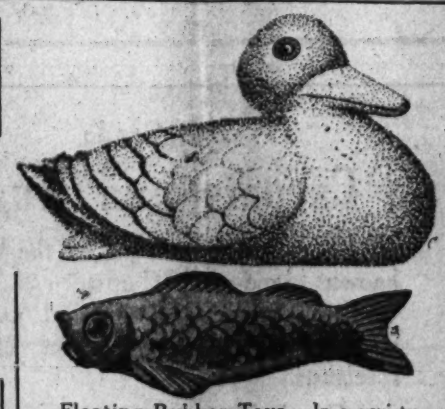
Red Indian Shooting Game As Illustration, a fine game for young sharp Shooters.
Prices 75 cts. and $1.25 each



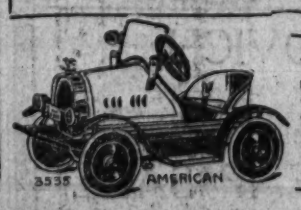
RING QUOITS
The good old Popular game. A well made Set at
Price $2.25 each

"Felix" The Popular Cinema Cat.
The Cat that every Kiddie recognises. We have him in every conceivable size from the small Kitten to one as large as a man.
Prices $1.95 to 115.00

Interesting Games for Festive Evenings. We have a wonderful selection of interesting and exciting games. Laughter fun and excitement for everybody. Prices 45 cts. to $14.50



Floating Rubber Toys. In a variety of funny animals. They are hygienic and may be washed or boiled without harm.
Prices $0.50 to $1.50 each



MOTOR CARS
Who is the boy and girl that does not want Santa Claus to bring a Motor Car. We have a splendid selection at popular prices. As Sketch.
Price 27.50

Xmas Crackers
A Splendid Selection of Xmas Crackers in Stock at Popular Prices
Price 75cts. to $7.50 box

Character Dolls.
All sorts of character dolls on show in fact there's a dolly for every girlie in Shanghai.
Prices 35 cts. to $2.25 each

THOUSANDS OF OTHER TOYS ON SHOW THIS WEEK

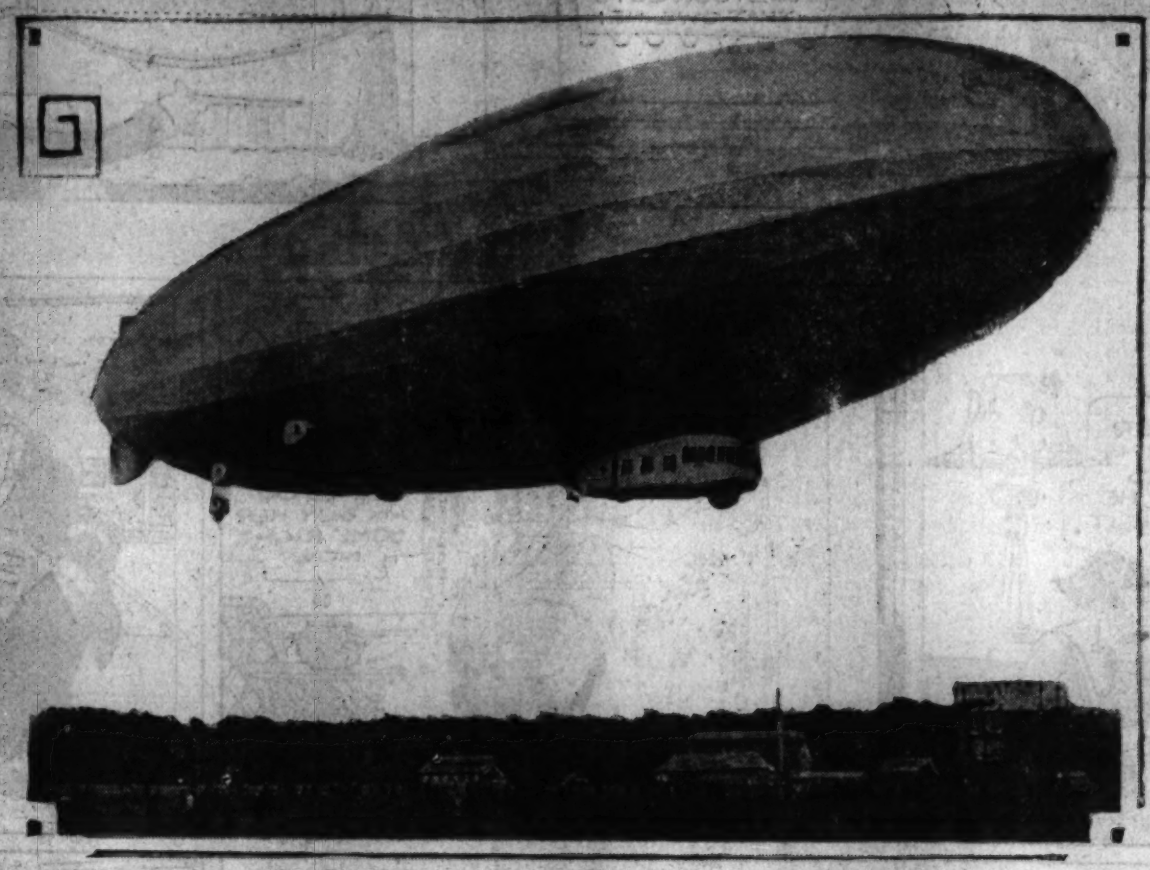
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

MRS. ARTHUR KELLY EVANS, of Atlanta, Ga., is shown with her prize winning Chow, "Mr. Wu," at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel)

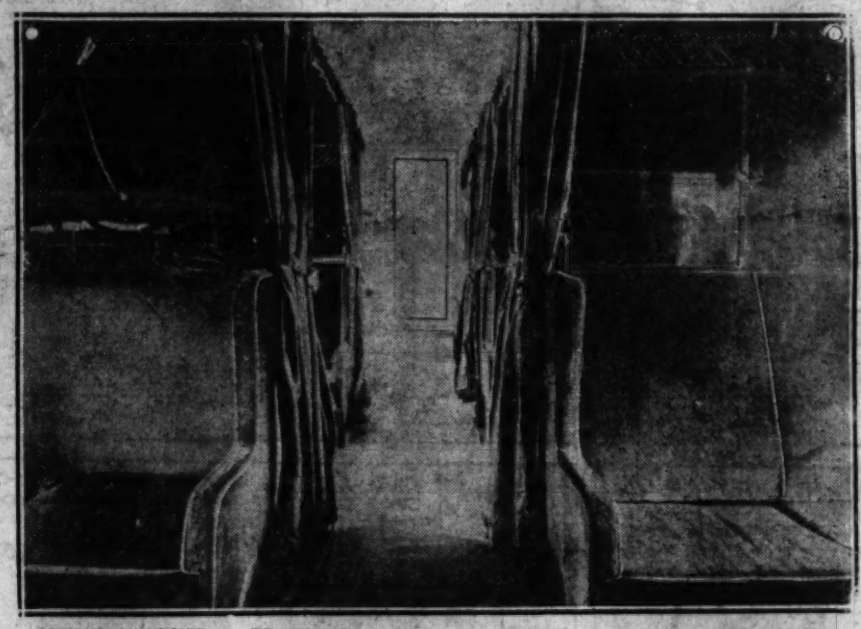


COMING TO HER NEW HOME.—This is how huge German-built reparations dirigible, ZR-3, looked on trial flight before setting sail from Friedrichshafen, Germany, for Lakehurst, N. J., her future home. Although 20 feet shorter than Shenandoah, she is larger because of greater diameter. Long as ocean liner, high as six-story building, equipped with five engines of total of 2,000 horse power, she is greatest non-military dirigible ever built. (Int'l Newsreel).

MR. AND MRS. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, JR., with their youngest daughter, Nancy, have sailed from New York for tour of Europe. He is son of America's "March King." (Int'l Newsreel).

LITTLE DOROTHY WAGSTAFF, charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wagstaff, of Babylon, Long Island, New York, is pictured at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel).

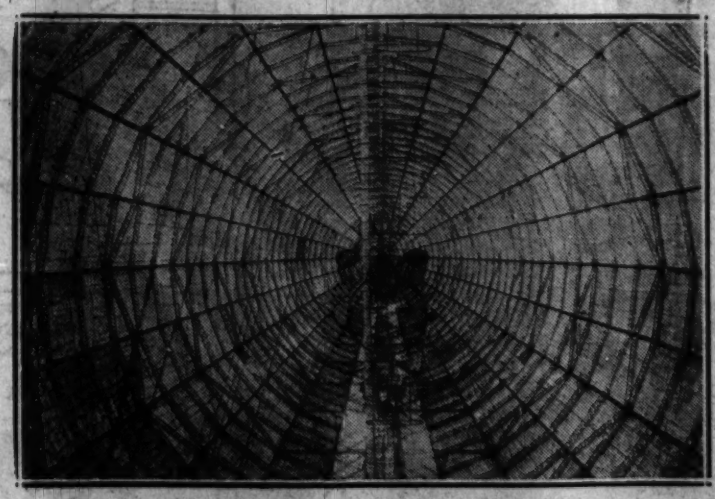
COMMANDS ZR-3.—Dr. Hugh Eckener, commander of immense dirigible on flight to America, was one of Count Zeppelin's chief aids. (Int'l Newsreel).



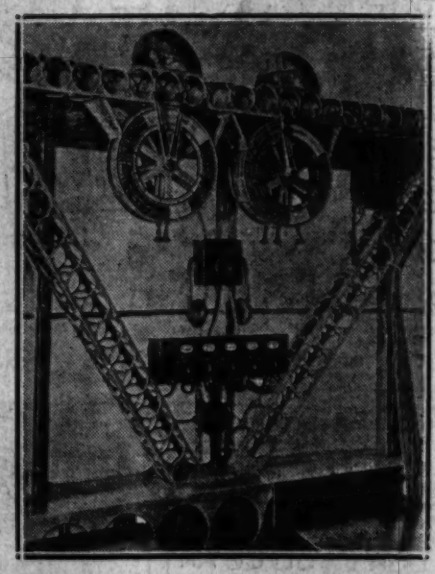
SUPREME LUXURY OF TRAVEL is afforded on ZR-3, each of her five compartments containing four berths, convertible into seats, and is finished in blue and white. (Int'l Newsreel)

"SELL OUT" GETS HIM IN CELL.—Earl Carroll, New York City theatrical producer of "Vanities of 1924," is shown in cell in which he was put when arrested on charge of displaying "indecent" pictures in lobby of theatre. Paroled by Magistrate, he announced fight to finish. (Int'l Newsreel).

MRS. FRANK V. STORRS, New York society leader, with her daughter, Carolyn, has returned from extended tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel).



COBWEBBY SKELETON.—Interior view of huge dirigible ZR-3 before gas tanks and bags were installed, shows intricate network of doubly reinforced girders made of duralumin, combining strength with lightness. (Int'l Newsreel).



IN PILOT'S CABIN OF ZR-3.—Through this system of signals, telephones and indicators in forward part of main gondola pilot directs operation of five engines, steering and every other movement. (Int'l Newsreel)

JACK REDMOND South Carolina trick golfer, now playing in Los Angeles, drives off in safety from ball teed on Miss Lois Boyd's head. (Int'l Newsreel).

IMAGINE YOURSELF IN AIR.—Here you are in one of little gondolas of ZR-3, each housing 400-horse-power engine, as you look upon earth as it glides below, actually riding on air. (Int'l Newsreel)

Bringing Up Father

WHY MOTHER. WHAT IS THE MATTER?
YOUR FATHER USED TO BRING ME FLOWERS BUT LATELY HE HASN'T DONE IT. I KNOW HIS LOVE IS GROWING COLD!

DADDY-DEAR-DO BE MORE CONSIDERATE OF MOTHER-WHY DON'T YOU BUY HER FLOWERS LIKE YOU USED TO?
BY GOLLY: I'LL GO OUT AN BUY HER SOME RIGHT NOW!

WELL-WELL! MRS. GAVIGIN-YOU'RE LOOKIN' AS FINE AS YE DID THE DAY I DANCED AT YOUR WEDDIN'!
AND STRANGE TO SAY-MR. JIGGS-IT'S JUST TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY THAT I WUZ MARRIED!
7.

SAY-DINIGIN-WHERE KIN I GIT SOME FLOWERS? ALL THE FLOWER SHOPS ARE CLOSED-
THIS IS A FUNNY PLACE TO BE LOOKIN' FER 'EM-WHY DON'T YOU GO AN' PICK SOME IN THE PARK!

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